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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,572. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6. 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The President's Message Will Be Found on Pages 5, 6, and 7.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7¾c.

FOREIGN.—Late accounts of the battle of Modder River show that the Boers' rifle fire was the most murderous in history and will probably revolutionize present theories of warfare. Sir Henry Tate of the firm of Henry Tate & Sons, sugar refiners, is dead. The French Senate High Court yesterday suspended one of the counsel for three months for making insulting remarks. A German naval architect yesterday expressed a want of faith in the efficacy of submarine boats. It is reported that the San Salvador revolution has been suppressed. Kurds recently pillaged an Armenian village and massacred 300 of the inhabitants.—Pages 3 and 6.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday heard the message of the President, and immediately took up the resolution offered by Tayler of Ohio in the Roberts matter. A substitute was offered, but was lost on a vote. After extended argument by Tayler, Roberts, and others, the Tayler resolution was carried by a vote of 302 to 30. Speaker Henderson thereupon appointed a committee of nine to pass on the eligibility of Roberts. As a mark of respect to the memory of Congressman Settle, (Ky.,) the House adjourned at 6:25 o'clock. Over 800 bills and 30 resolutions were introduced yesterday. The session of the Senate was devoted to the reading of the President's message, and an adjournment was taken upon the announcement of the death of Senator Hayward.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

H. C. Frick retired from the active management of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The funeral of John I. Blair was held at Blairstown, N. J.

Julia Marlowe, the actress, has begun suit against her husband, Robert S. Taber, for divorce.

The prosecution in the trial of Roland B. Molineux sprung a surprise on the defense yesterday, and in so doing proved the enmity of Molineux for A. A. Harpster, at one time an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The State Board of Election Commissioners completed the canvass of the Kentucky vote. The Republican plurality for Governor is now 2,838. Contests before the board are to be made to-day.

Page 2.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Bailey was launched at Morris Heights.

A fire on the roof of the Hotel Marlborough yesterday caused some excitement among the guests.

The report of the arrest in Canada of William F. Miller, who was the manager of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, proved to be unfounded.

Four frame dwellings, 1,985, 1,987, 1,991, and 1,993 Clinton Avenue, were destroyed early last night by a fire due to an overheated range.

The Queens School Board yesterday took exception to statements made last week by Mayor Van Wyck regarding the exceeding of the appropriations.

The annual convention for conference and action in maintaining the Christian principles of civil government, called under the auspices of the National Reform Association, is in progress.

Page 4.

Herbert B. Fellows, Postmaster and railroad express agent at Scarsdale, was murdered on his way home from the railroad station. The police are searching in this city for Edward Burnz, who answers the description of the young man last seen with the victim.

Page 7.

All the college and high school textbooks hitherto published by Harper & Brothers have been transferred to the American Book Company.

Page 8.

Bankers in this city indorsed the refunding and gold reserve features of the Senate Currency bill.

Mayor Sutherland of Yonkers, in his annual message yesterday, urged the establishment of a municipal lighting plant.

Page 9.

Senator-elect Hayward of Nebraska died yesterday at his home, in Nebraska City.

Miss Anna Millar, the manager of the Chicago Orchestra Association, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Chicago.

The Red Star liner Friesland ran into the coffee-laden steamer Lassell, from Santos, off Quarantine, tearing a big hole in her side. The Lassell was beached on the Staten Island shore.

Reports regarding the combination of the independent telephone concerns to fight the Bell Company were not fully confirmed, and statements that wires had been laid and strung along the Metropolitan and Manhattan Railway lines were denied.

Page 13.

It is announced that the United Illuminating Company of New Haven will take over the properties of five other concerns.

The consolidation of the Pullman and Wagner Car Companies as ratified by the stockholders of the former, and four Vanderbilt Directors were elected.

Page 16.

A bronze trophy was presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night by Edward Kemp.

Announcement is made that the National Street Railway Construction Company will probably submit a bid for the construction and operation of the underground rapid transit railroad.

The Board of Estimate made a large increase in the rates suggested by the Municipal Assembly as compensation to the city for the King's Bridge and Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad franchises.

The Board of Estimate and the Council approved two bond issues of $1,000,000 each for bridges over the East River, the former body overruling Controller Coler, who favored the construction of tunnels instead of bridges and urged delay for the purpose of investigating the subject.

Believing that Mrs. Mary Coleman of Jersey City had, while asleep, hidden a one-thousand-dollar gold certificate, which had disappeared, a detective asked her to try to dream where she put it. Mrs. Coleman announces having had such a dream and as the result of it the finding of the money.

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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

ANTI-BUCKET SHOP COMBINE.

Commercial Exchanges Throughout the Country to Work Together.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A concerted movement will be made by commercial exchanges all over the country against the vicious bucket shop system. The Chicago Board of Trade has taken the initiative. Secretary George Stone has circulated copies of a resolution adopted by the Directory calling upon the exchanges of the country to combine against the encroachments of this form of speculation. A number of replies have been received, and each indicates that the feeling against the bucket shops is as strong in other large cities of the country as it is in Chicago.

The purpose of the anti-bucket shop crusaders is to strike at the bottom of the whole business by securing the aid of the New York Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange, which, in conjunction with the Chicago Board of Trade, form the basis of nearly all the bucket shop operations in the country.

Communications for the purpose of securing a joint attack upon the bucket shop system have been forward to nearly all the leading commercial organizations of the country. No convention city has been designated. If all the replies are favorable, as they promise to be, a committee will be appointed here to work out the preliminary plans with the other leading exchanges.

Are You a Man of Taste?
If you are, drink EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

ROBERTS'S FATE IN COMMITTEE'S HANDS

Speaker Names Nine Members to Pass on Eligibility.

TAYLER RESOLUTION PASSED

Vote Stood 302 to 30 Against the Claimant from Utah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House today, by a vote of 302 to 30, referred the question of the eligibility of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Congressman-elect from Utah, to a committee of nine members, to be appointed by the Speaker. This action was consequent on the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Tayler of Ohio Monday:

Whereas, It is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, Such a charge is made through a member of the House on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits, and papers, evidencing such ineligibility;

Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a Representative from the State of Utah in the Fifty-sixth Congress as well as his final right to a seat therein as such Representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such question and right the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this House, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution, Speaker Henderson appointed the following members to serve as a committee:

Republicans—Tayler, (Ohio,) Chairman; Landis, (Ind.,) Morris, (Minn.,) Freer, (West Va.,) Littlefield, (Me.,) McPherson, (Iowa.)

Democrats—De Armond, (Mo.,) Lanham, (Texas,) Meyers, (Ind.)

Of the thirty votes cast against the adoption of the resolution, twenty-eight were cast by Democrats, one by Mr. Newlands of Colorado, (Silverite,) and one by Mr. Loud of California, (Rep.)

ROBERTS'S NAME NOT CALLED.

Mr. Roberts entered the hall about 11:30 o'clock and immediately became the cynosure of all eyes. He moved around through the throng on the floor rather aimlessly. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the Democratic side, in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip."

It developed that Mr. Roberts's name was not on the official roll call of the House, so that in case of a vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all precedents, as the roll is made up of those members who have been sworn in, and have thus consummated their rights to membership. Representative Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, said that no exception could be taken to this procedure.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places, Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the Chaplain delivered his invocation. After the reading of the journal had been concluded Mr. Cannon, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at once laid before the House. The members listened attentively to the reading.

The reading of the message consumed two and one-half hours, and at the conclusion the Republicans gave it a hearty round of applause. Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the floor leader of the majority, immediately moved that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) expressed a desire to debate the message, but this was declared out of order. The Speaker then laid before the House Mr. Tayler's resolution as to the Roberts case.

DEMOCRATS OFFER A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Tayler immediately took the floor. It was arranged that there should be three hours' debate, one-half on each side, one-half hour to be allowed Mr. Roberts and to come out of the time of the minority. This arrangement having been made, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, gave notice of a substitute he would offer, as follows:

"Whereas, Brigham H. Roberts, from the State of Utah, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Representative from said State; therefore be it

"Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case.

"Resolved, further, That when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment."

Mr. Tayler then opened his speech in favor of the adoption of the resolution. He would not urge its adoption, he said, were he not prompted by a high sense of duty. The Constitution was inconsistent, if it was contended that the limitations it imposed were not to be added to. The power of Congress to halt the claimant at the door, he insisted, was clear. This ineligibility created by conviction for crime was a power inherent in government irrespective of the Constitution.

He cited several cases to show that as a punishment for the crime the Legislature had ample authority to disqualify a man from holding office.

When Mr. Tayler began to speak Mr. Roberts left the seat he had been occupying and took a seat near the main aisle, where he could hear with greater ease. Throughout Mr. Tayler's remarks he sat facing his accuser except when he turned to his desk to take notes of the points to which he desired to reply.

TAYLER ARGUES.

Continuing, Mr. Tayler read from a decision of the Supreme Court, defining polygamy, which stated that, irrespective of whether a man had contracted a plural marriage after the passage of the Edmunds act and irrespective of whether he had since cohabited with a plural wife, he was guilty of polygamy, if he still maintained the relation of husband to more than one wife.

Referring again to the two proclamations of amnesty, he argued that the claimant was in no better position than he would have been had no such proclamation been issued. But higher than civil law was a law of civilization, which demanded that one so tainted should be excluded.

He cited the case of Whittemore, who had been guilty of selling cadetships, and who upon his appearance at the bar of the House was rejected as unfit to sit in the House. The power and the right were inherent, said Mr. Tayler. It was only a question of propriety, of wisdom, and of precedent.

In all his investigations and study of precedents, Mr. Tayler said, he had failed to find a single case where the House had hesitated to assert upon proper occasion its right to halt a member at the bar when his qualifications for a seat were questioned. He quoted extensively from "McCreary on Elections" in support of his argument. He reviewed the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester, and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who had been stopped at the bar of the House on the ground that they were disqualified because they had been disloyal.

"We are told," said Mr. Tayler, in conclusion, his voice ringing out clearly, "that we are about to create an unhappy precedent. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are doing this in the open gaze of the whole world, not in a cloistered court. We are the servants of the people, empowered to do the right as we see it. The public eye is upon us, the public conscience quickens us. In that presence we can do no wrong if we do but obey it."

Mr. Tayler's concluding words were greeted with a storm of applause, both from the floor and the galleries. Few Democrats, however, joined in it.

RICHARDSON REPLIES.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, followed Mr. Tayler. He did not intend, he said, to discuss the merits of the case. The question in issue was as to whether the Representative-elect (Roberts) had a prima facie right to his seat. He was not willing to reject a Representative-elect who appeared at the bar of the House with his credentials in due form. If he was denied admission, a precedent would be created which would rise to plague the House in years to come.

The only Constitutional objection raised against the member-elect related to his naturalization, and that, Mr. Richardson asserted, would not hold. He defied the other side to produce a single precedent where objection was raised to the administration of the oath except on exceptional grounds. The precedents cited were made during the war, and were not to be relied upon. They had all been since overruled, after the passions that followed the war had subsided.

Mr. Richardson declared that the minority was in nowise bound by his position. He spoke for himself alone. He was willing to say that if the charges against the member-elect were proved, he should favor his expulsion.

"If there is one thing the American people are a unit upon," said he, "it is that the American home shall be preserved in all its lovelinss, sweetness, and purity.

"But," he proceeded, "it is not wise to permit our judgment to be warped by public clamor. To do so amounts to condemnation without trial."

Mr. Richardson then brought forward several precedents in support of his position. The first was the case of George Q. Cannon, who appeared in the House as a Delegate-elect from Utah in 1873. Mr. Cannon was a Republican. Almost identically the same charges now made against Mr. Roberts were then made against Mr. Cannon. He read from the speeches of S. S. Cox of New York and other prominent Democrats opposing the denial of a seat to Mr. Cannon on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent and produce chaos in the future.

"Those Democrats," said Mr. Richardson, "rose above party prejudice, and stood by the Constitution and the right."

He also cited the case of Ramy, a colored Republican from South Carolina, in the Forty-fifth Congress, where the Democrats had insisted that he should have the oath administered to him. He also quoted the late President James A. Garfield in support of his contention that where the credentials presented are regular in form there is no power in the House to exclude him.

Mr. Richardson read the words of Mr. Garfield, which concluded: "There are no personal objections."

"But there are personal objections in the case before the House" interposed Mr. Tayler, amid laughter and applause.

"Not personal objections to the member-elect," said Mr. Richardson. "Personal disqualifications only are alleged."

"Yes, personal objections," shouted a member on the Republican side, amid another outburst.

Mr. Richardson read from alleged interviews with Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Steele of Indiana, and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in which they were alleged to have stated that Mr. Roberts was entitled to take the oath upon the prima facie evidence of his credentials.

Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Steele denied the interviews. Mr. Cannon asserted that, in his opinion, if charges of ineligibility were made it was competent for the House to receive them now or hereafter.

ROBERTS PLEADS HIS CAUSE.

Mr. Roberts himself took the floor in his own defense after Mr. Richardson had concluded. He occupied a conspicuous place immediately in front of the Clerk's desk.

Several legal volumes were piled up in front of him and a bouquet of carnations lay upon his desk. The most intense interest was manifested as he arose. Members crowded about, but were compelled to retire to their seats. The galleries were hushed. The occupants leaned over to listen, eager to let no word escape.

His voice was soft and low, but his enunciation was distinct, and in the stillness could be heard to the furthest corner of the hall.

As he got into his argument, however, his voice grew louder, until on several occasions it rang out until the fretted ceiling overhead gave back the echo.

Mr. Roberts began by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read a copy of his naturalization papers, in order, as he said, that all the documents in this extraordinary case should be before the House. He then read a paragraph from McCreary on elections, containing a general caution against hasty procedure in election contests.

"Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Roberts, "that is the statement of one whose book has authority in this country, and if it is the rule of the House of Representatives in cases that arise to the dignity of a contest, how infinitely more should that rule be observed when only a mere protest is made against a member who presents himself to take the oath of office."

CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP.

"I next proceed to the consideration of the charges that are supposed to justify what the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Tayler) himself concedes to be an unusual proceeding, and which my friend on this side (Mr. Richardson of Tennessee) has demonstrated to be an unprecedented proceeding. The gentleman from Ohio bases his charge upon a ccurt record; that some twelve years ago in the midst of our conflict in the then Territory of Utah over the subject of polygamy that I pleaded guilty to the charge of a misdemeanor. The gentleman seems to be oblivious to the fact that since the date of his court record on this subject we have had two Presidential amnesties proclaimed that have been applied to me disqualified by the Edmunds-Tucker act. I understand gentlemen who were lawyers to admit this fact, and they will certainly appreciate the cost of it.

"The gentleman from Ohio has no court record to show that I ever was arraigned or condemned of any crime whatsoever since the promulgation of the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States. The gentleman seems also to forget the fact that since the confession of that misdemeanor to which he has referred there was passed by Congress an enabling act authorizing the people of the State of Utah to form a State Government. That Enabling act also had a provision embodied in it that qualified all citizens within the limits of the territory to become citizens of the United States and was particularly framed to remove the disqualifications and disabilities which have been created by the Edmunds-Tucker law.

"The gentleman seems to forget also that the State Constitution of Utah was satisfactory to the President and his advisers, and Utah has been admitted as a State into the Union and has taken upon itself the responsibilities of a sovereign State, declaring under its Constitution who of the people residing in its borders shall exercise the elective franchise and be qualified for office as citizens of that great Commonwealth.

WHY WAS ACTION DELAYED?

"The second charge, which is supposed to go to the question of eligibility of the member from Utah, is, that upon affidavit and other papers in his possession, the gentleman from Ohio says that ever since 1889 I have been a persistent lawbreaker in the State of Utah. If that be true, let me ask why it is that I was not punished for lawbreaking. Certainly there was no disposition not to execute the law on the part of the people of Utah. Its administration was in the hands of non-Mormons, of those who had no sympathy with men of my religious faith. All the machinery of the law was in the hands of Federal ap-

Continued on Page 2.

Unequaled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

INSURGENTS ATTACK VIGAN.

Eight Hundred Are Repulsed by a Garrison of Two Hundred—Fears for Young's Soldiers.

MANILA, Dec. 6.—Last night a force of insurgents, estimated at 800, attacked the American garrison of 200 at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos. The American loss was eight killed and many wounded.

After very hard fighting the Filipinos were driven off and through the mountains, leaving thirty-five dead. Col. Bisbee is now reinforcing the garrison.

Fears are entertained regarding various small bodies of Gen. Young's troops in the Province of Abra.

H. C. FRICK RETIRES.

Gives Up Active Management of the Carnegie Steel Company, but Remains as a Consulting Partner.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to-day H. C. Frick told his partners of his desire to give up the duties of Chairman of the Board of Managers, and asked to be relieved, in order to join Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Phipps, and Mr. Singer as consulting partners of the company.

Mr. Frick's partners assented to his request.

A successor to Mr. Frick was not chosen, as it is intended to abolish the office of Chairman, since Mr. Frick leaves it.

JULIA MARLOWE SEEKS DIVORCE

Action Against Her Husband, Robert S. Taber, Begun in Vermont, Charges Severity and Neglect.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 5.—Julia Marlowe Taber, the well-known actress, applied to-day for a divorce from ther husband Robert S. Taber, on the grounds of intolerable severity and neglect and refusal to support.

The case was brought in Lamoille County Court, held at Hyde Park, Chief Justice Taft presiding. W. B. C. Stickney, a leading Vermont lawyer, appeared for the petitioner, and L. C. Moody of Waterbury for the respondent. Decision was reserved. Mr. Taber's residence is given as Stowe, where he has a Summer home.

There has been considerable talk from time to time respecting the domestic affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Taber, and within a fortnight rumor had it that divorce proceedings were about to be begun. When Miss Marlowe returned to this country, early in the Fall, it was said that she and her husband had separated, and it was then declared that the reason for that action was that their artistic temperaments so widely differed it would be impossible to continue their professional careers and remain man and wife. Mr. Taber is still abroad.

PLAN TO ENLARGE WEST POINT.

Gen. Viele of New York Will Urge Action by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Egbert L. Viele of New York, who was Chairman of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy last Summer, has come to Washington to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the committee to see that the recommendations by the Board of Visitors are acted upon.

"The Board recommended," said Gen. Viele, "that the number of students at West Point be increased, and the scope of the institution be widened. To my great delight the Secretary of War has approved our suggestions, and his report helps out the Board of Visitors.

"When the committees of the Senate and the House are ready, I expect to go before them to urge the adoption of the recommendations made by us and seconded by Secretary of War Root. Meantime we have been forehanded, and have obtained plans upon which the plant of the Government at West Point, largely unoccupied, in my judgment, will be more fully employed, thus turning out a greater number of qualified young men to take the places in the army made vacant by retirement and casualty."

ENORMOUS CROPS IN KANSAS.

Value of Corn Produced This Year Breaks All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—The crop bulletin of the Kansas Board of Agriculture for the present year, issued to-day, shows final returns of the State's agricultural products as follows:

The Winter wheat yield amounts to 42,815,471 bushels. The yield of corn is 225,183,432 bushels. Excepting that of 1889, (278,888,321 bushels,) this is the largest corn crop the State has yet produced, and exceeds in value any preceding crop by $1,134,627. The combined home value of the three grains—wheat, corn, and oats—is $80,888,622, or a total increase over the 1898 value of the same crops of $13,384,621.

DID WEBSTER COMMIT SUICIDE?

Believed Nellie McHenry's Husband Drowned Himself at Niagara.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—An afternoon paper says:

"Evidence accumulates to support the theory that John Webster, husband of Actress Nellie McHenry, who played here in "Green Room Fun" recently, ended his life in the rapids just above the cataract at Niagara Falls.

"There is presumptive evidence that he had business troubles, or was worried over something which had occurred, or was about to occur in New York. He was seen at the Falls on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 20. Friends of the missing man are convinced he is dead, although his wife is exhausting every effort to find him."

SHOOTS TWO CONSTABLES.

Illicit Whisky Man Fights Them to a Standstill—Two Men Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 5.—State Constables Cornwell and Cooley had a hard fight with "Little George" Howard, a member of a famous clan of mountaineers, in a grove on the outskirts of this city late this afternoon. The constables seized some whisky in which Howard is supposed to have an interest.

Cornwell and Howard were fatally shot, and Cooley is seriously injured. The three men fought each other to a standstill, each emptying his pistol, and then walking quietly away until he fell. Howard was hit five times, Cornwell three times, and Cooley twice.

Body of Thomas Blake Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 5.—The body of Thomas Blake, aged nineteen years, who had been missing from his home in Newton for several days, was found in the woods in the Walnut Tree District, some miles from his home. The young man went hunting and never returned. Searching parties were organized, and the body was finally discovered in the river where Blake had fallen from a high bank after probably shooting himself by accident.

Admiral Philip Opens a Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—A fair in aid of the Stamford Hospital was opened tonight by Rear Admiral Philip, commander of the Texas in the war with Spain. The Admiral did not make a speech. He was the guest of Mrs. Rosalie Philip. A reception in his honor was held at Mrs. Philip's residence th's afternoon.

A good whiskey is always desirable. A perfect whiskey is a rare article. **"OLD SARATOGA"** Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., is perfection. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.

Pennsylvania Railroad's High Standard.

It provides the best service that experience suggests and ingenuity and expense can furnish, culminating in the marvelous "Pennsylvania Limited."—Adv.

KENTUCKY CANVASS ENDED

The Republican Plurality for Governor Is Now 2,838.

CONTESTS TO BE MADE TO-DAY

Election Board Will Hear Arguments on Disputed Counties—Gov. Bradley Before the Board.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.—The State Board of Election Commissioners, sitting as a canvassing board, finished its work at 4 o'clock this afternoon and to-morrow at 11 o'clock the members will sit in the State Senate chamber as a contesting board to hear arguments in the cases of eleven contested counties. The first important fight will come up on the question of whether or not the board has the right to go behind the certificated returns, filed with the Secretary of State by the different counties. Upon the issue of the argument on this point will rest the next Governorship of Kentucky.

On the face of the returns now on file, Taylor has a plurality of 2,838, his total vote being 193,714, against 191,331 for Goebel. If there is to be no "going behind" the returns, the board will have no option but to issue the certificate of election to Taylor. If the board decides that it has the power to go behind the returns, it cannot be stated who will receive the certificate. It will depend entirely upon the results of the contest, to be decided before the board, and the matter will without doubt be carried for final settlement to the State Legislature, which meets next month.

This morning proceedings were enlivened by Gov. Bradley, who made an address to the board regarding the statement that he had brought soldiers into Frankfort. Before the meeting began the Election Commissioners sent this letter to Gov. Bradley:

His Excellency, W. O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

Sir: Since the State Board of Election Commissioners convened in this city on yesterday it has been persistently asserted in the public buildings and on the streets of this city, as well as published in the newspapers, that a body of armed men in citizens' clothes have been brought here with your knowledge, by your consent, or with your approval, to stand by and with a view of overawing this board while it discharges the duties imposed upon it by law. These reports, though emanating from reputable sources, have not, so far as we know, been denied, either by you or any one for you. Under these circumstances we hold it to be our duty to inquire directly of you whether or not there is any truth or semblance of truth in the reports to which we herein call your attention.

WILL S. PRYOR,
W. T. ELLIS,
CHARLES B. POYNTZ,
State Board of Election Commissioners.

The Governor wrote the following reply, which he carried personally into the board room, and handed it to Judge Pryor, Chairman of the board:

Gentlemen: I regret very much that you should have for one moment believed the atrocious lie that has been circulated, and of which you speak. I have absolutely become wearied by contradicting the lies of a partisan press. You should know me well enough to know that I don't resort to any such clandestine methods. And especially you should know that the report is false, in view of the fact that I waited upon the Chairman of your board on yesterday morning and offered, if he desired, to exclude all persons except those who had business in the departments from the building.

Any statement that any men or set of men have been brought here with my knowledge, consent, or approval, to stand by with a view of overawing the board, is a malicious lie. I have brought no man here for any purpose, and no man is here by my order. I see it stated in the papers that certain members of the State Guard are here in citizens clothes. I have seen several officers here, but they are here individually, and not as members of that organization, and without any connivance on my part. Instead of intimidating, I am ready at all times to protect every officer of the law in the discharge of his duty. W. O. BRADLEY.

As he entered Gov. Bradley inquired: "Can I interrupt your board a moment? I want to make a public statement. I have received your communication a few moments ago. I was a little busy at the time, and my attention was not called to it until a moment ago. I answered it at once. I only want to answer it in writing, and I want to make a statement for the benefit of lying correspondents that are purposely misrepresenting the facts."

Here the Governor was interrupted by Judge Hargis, the senior Democratic counsel, who for some time had been trying to break in, but could not until Gov. Bradley paused to breathe.

"I object to this statement," said Judge Hargis. "I don't know what it is about."

"It is about the presence of the soldiers," said Judge Pryor.

"Then I have no objection," returned Judge Hargis.

"I don't care if you do object," replied the Governor, with a strong emphasis on the "I." "I want to say there are no soldiers here. There are some officers here who have come on individual business, but not in uniform. No soldier is here, no citizen is here, by my order. I don't do things that way. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I came to you yesterday morning, seeing this crowd here, and I said to you if you wanted the crowd excluded from this building I would do it."

"That is right," replied Judge Pryor, "and I so notified the board."

"I say to you," went on the Governor, speaking in quick, emphatic tones, "that no officer shall be intimidated in the discharge of his sworn duty as long as I am Governor of this State, and any man who intimates that I have called soldiers here or anybody here is a malicious liar. That is all I have to say to the board."

"We thought," replied Judge Pryor, "that it was due to us and just to you that you should be notified of the fact that was suggested."

"That is right," said Gov. Bradley, as he walked toward the door. Turning, with his hand on the doorknob, he said, emphatically, "I am responsible for it in here or out of here."

After leaving the Commissioners' room Gov. Bradley stopped in front of a large crowd of spectators who filled the outer office of the Secretary of State. "Now, boys," he said, "you know they are talking about intimidation, and I don't really think it wise for you to remain here. Of course, we all know you wouldn't intimidate anybody, but it is just as well that there should be no arrest."

In obedience to the suggestion, the crowd, which comprised as many Democrats as Republicans, quietly left the office.

In addition to the counties passed yesterday for argument before the contesting board, the Counties of Hopkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lewis, Magoffin, and Martin were also passed to-day. Harlan County was among those passed yesterday. The Democratic attorneys promising to announce today the nature of their evidence against the legality of the vote in that county. Judge Hargis declared, however, that the evidence had not been received and that all objections to the vote of Harlan County were withdrawn.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the canvass Judge Pryor remarked:

"Gentlemen, you will please submit in writing when the board convenes to-morrow copies of the charges you bring in each county, and will, of course, serve copies upon the attorneys on the other side."

Ex-Gov. McCreary declared that it would be very difficult to do this in the time allowed.

"I don't think so," said Commissioner Ellis; "just put it into the briefest possible shape. Don't attempt any argument. Just state your case."

Ex-Gov. McCreary assented to this, and then ensued an argument on whether the Democratic lawyers should be allowed to take the certified returns from the office of the Secretary of State in order to secure the precise data on which to base their charges. Mr. Wilson, for the Republicans, suggested that the attorneys for both sides visit the office of the Secretary of State tonight and go over the returns together, thus obviating all necessity for removing them from the office. This was finally agreed to.

Mr. Wilson then suggested that, as the great question to be settled by the board to-morrow was whether or not it has a right to go behind the certified returns, it might be well to argue that question first, as all the others depended on it. The matter was not decided, but it will probably be brought up at the opening of the first contest in the morning.

So far there has not been the slightest indication of trouble in Frankfort. The streets have not been crowded. There have been no more arrests than usual. The canvassing of votes has been carried through in the most harmonious manner, and there has been no lack of courtesy by the representatives of each party toward the other.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS AT WAR.

John R. Murphy Bolts the Nomination of Gen. Collins and Makes Serious Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—John R. Murphy, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination, will formally announce to-morrow that he will support the Republican candidate, Thomas N. Hart, next Tuesday, and will urge his 16,000 followers to do likewise. Mr. Murphy takes this course, he says, not because of disappointment, but because of the alleged corruptness of the dominant faction of the party.

He charges the men who backed Collins with stealing the caucuses, and with filing blank nomination papers at Democratic headquarters, and afterward substituting lists of names at their leisure, thus obtaining first places on the ballots. He further accuses the administration of padding the payrolls of the city with the names of hundreds of men, prior to the caucuses, and asserts that these men received full pay for weeks, while they did nothing except electioneer in the interest of Gen. Collins.

He alleges the importing of repeaters from other cities, and adds that the same system enabled Mr. Quincy to be Mayor twice.

BAY STATE CITY ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The feature of the municipal election in fifteen of the thirty-two cities in the State to-day was the added triumph of the Social Democracy. Last year the new party captured Haverhill, and this year Brockton was not only added to the column, but candidates in other cities made respectable showings, and the vote which they received materially affected the other contestants.

As a rule the Republicans were successful, Quincy being reclaimed from the Democrats and independent candidates defeated in other cities by substantial majorities. The Democrats, however, were victorious in Springfield by a good margin.

As usual there was considerable interest manifested in the license vote and there were three surprises when the vote was counted. Taunton changed over from license to no license, while Waltham and Fitchburg, which have for some time been "dry towns," voted this year for "wet goods."

Nearly all the cities voted in favor of making eight hours a day's labor for the city employes.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—John H. Abbott, M. D., (Rep.,) was elected Mayor of this city over John S. B. Clark by a majority of 318 votes. The City Government for next year will be thoroughly Republican. The vote on license was: Yes, 7,083; no, 3,621. Last year: Yes, 6,504; no, 4,170.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—William P. Hayes (Dem.) was elected Mayor of this city to-day over Mayor D. O. Gilmore (Rep.) by a majority of 192. The Republican candidates for Aldermen and School Committee were elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000. License was carried by about 1,600.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Mayor John L. Mather (Rep.) was re-elected to-day by the largest majority ever given a candidate for Mayor.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—Hezekiah S. Russell (Rep.) was elected Mayor over S. A. Bailey by a small majority. Both branches of the City Government are Democratic.

POLITICAL ISSUES IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—For the first time since Canada became a confederation the principal political issue between the parties will this year not be on the question of tariff. Indeed, the chief question on which the Liberal and Conservative politicians seem to be divided just now is the rather curious one whether the tariff is a matter on which they differ at all.

The exact date of the coming general elections in the Dominion has not yet been announced, but it is taken for granted that they will be held some time the present Winter. Both the Government and the Opposition are preparing for the contest by active campaigning, and the only element of uncertainty is whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will appeal to the country before the date for the assembling of Parliament, in January or February next, or wait until after the close of a short session.

In past campaigns the tariff has been the one paramount plank on which party platforms in Canada have been constructed. High protective duties, which found their embodiment in the "National Policy," have been advocated by the Conservatives, and approximate free trade has been urged by the Liberals. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States has also at times formed a part of the Liberal programme.

Had the Liberal Government introduced any sweeping alteration in the tariff which was in force when it came into power it is probable that it would not be disposed to claim the credit of having greatly bettered the condition of the people. But as the Conservatives themselves in their last year of office had very greatly lowered the scale of duties on imports, and as the Liberals did not materially reduce these duties an explanation has to be sought elsewhere.

The Liberals explain it in the better conduct of public affairs since the accession of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power; in the reform of the various departments of the Government; the improvement of the transportation facilities of the country, a wiser railroad and canal policy, and the curtailment of unnecessary expeditures. The prevalence of an epoch of worldwide good times is also admitted.

The Conservatives ascribe the prosperous condition of affairs largely to the continuance of the protective tariff of which they were themselves the authors. They give the Liberals credit—that is how they put it—for having retained the protectionist element in the tariff, but claim that, as they were the originators of protection, they, and not the Government, are entitled to the credit for the prosperity. They explain that the only reason the Government has not ruined the country, as the Conservatives predicted, is simply because they did not reform the tariff as they proposed.

It thus comes about that the campaign now being conducted in Canada is on the elemental question of the record of the present Government since it has been in office.

While the tariff is therefore not a live question in Canada at present, so far as the two parties are concerned, it is not to be assumed that no further changes are likely to be made in it. The tariff will always be a chief matter in politics, but it seems unlikely to again figure prominently in party politics.

Unhurt by Seventy-five-Foot Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Dec. 5.—Harry Stover, a boilermaker, had an almost miraculous escape to-day while putting up a large stack at the Bellefonte furnace. While

ster was a friend of Cornish, and that together they had been instrumental in getting him out of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said that Harpster was a bad character, but that was no news to me, for I knew that myself, and disliked him quite as much as Molineux did. He also said that Cornish was a dirty loafer, and I said that I thought so, too.

"He said that Cornish had circulated a rumor about him that he had kept a disreputable house in Newark, and that this, coming before the Governors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had led to his resignation. Molineux said to me that Cornish and Harpster were vile men, and would stoop to anything to gain a point, and I agreed with him."

DESTROYED REPLY TO LETTER.

The witness then went on to explain that he had looked up Harpster's record, and found out about his employment with Stearns, and had dictated the letter above quoted to the typewriter in the office of Jacobs & Co., by which firm he was employed. He said he told Mr. Jacobs that he was making an investigation, and the latter signed the letter to oblige him.

A week later, the witness said, the reply came from Stearns. He went with it to Molineux, who said that he was then so busy that he had not time to attend to the matter. Mr. Heiles said he kept the reply for some time, and then, not having seen Molineux again, he destroyed it.

"How long did you keep the letter in reply?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Several months."

"Did you destroy it after the death of Mrs. Adams and when you heard of Molineux's connection with the case?"

"Yes."

The Recorder then took up the examination of the witness. It was evident that he had not heard the last part of Mr. Osborne's question, and it appeared to him that the witness had destroyed the answer from Stearns right after he heard of the death of Mrs. Adams.

"You say that you destroyed the letter in reply soon after the death of Mrs. Adams?" asked the Recorder.

"Yes."

"Why did you do that?"

"Because I did not want it brought up in connection with the case, and I heard that Harpster had lost his place."

"But what possible connection could you have seen between the death of Mrs. Adams and the letter?" persisted the Court.

"I said I did not destroy it until I read of Molineux's connection with the case," said the witness.

"When was that?"

"On Feb. 27," said Mr. Weeks. "That was the date of his arrest."

"Then you must have kept the letter over four months?" said the Recorder.

"About that. I think I destroyed it the first part of March."

"Did you read the proceedings at the inquest?" put in Mr. Osborne at this point.

"Yes."

"Do you not recall that a letter signed 'H. Cornish' was introduced there, alleged to have been written by Molineux to Frederick Stearns & Co., and asking practically the same information about Harpster?"

"I do."

"Was it not then that you destroyed the letter?"

"About that time. I had also heard then that Harpster had lost his place with the brewery, and I knew the letter was of no further use."

WAS THROWING AWAY A CLUE.

"Is it not a fact that you destroyed that letter because you knew you were destroying a clue?"

"Yes," Mr. Heiles replied.

"Is it not also a fact that you knew when you destroyed that letter that the man who had written the bogus Cornish letters to Frederick Stearns & Co. was this man accused of the crime?"

That concluded Mr. Osborne's examination of the witness. He had proved by what he called a hostile witness—a witness who avowed his friendship for Molineux and his dislike for Cornish and Harpster—that Molineux had professed such an enmity toward Harpster that he went to the extreme of trying to have him lose his position. He had paved the way for the introduction of expert evidence to prove that Molineux had written the bogus Cornish letter to Stearns, and had shown a motive for the writing of that letter.

The court adjourned before Mr. Weeks had a chance to cross-examine the witness, but it is understood that he will try to prove that, knowing the answer had come from Stearns on Oct. 24, 1898, there was no necessity for Molineux to write a letter to Stearns on Dec. 24, 1898, which is the date of the Cornish letter.

The absence did not seem much disturbed over the testimony of Mr. Heiles, although it was admitted that it came in the nature of a surprise. Molineux, who throughout the day was graver in his demeanor than ever before, watched Heiles narrowly while he was on the stand, and laughed outright several times at the testimony.

Mr. Weeks's continual objections made Mr. Osborne very nervous, and he seemed throughout fearful that the Recorder might rule against the admissibility of the evidence at this point. He seemed much relieved when the finally got it in. The Court cautioned Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Heiles not to talk with any one about their evidence, and both promised to be in court today for cross-examination.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S TESTIMONY.

The only other witness of the day was Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams at her death. He detailed again the story of his being called in, of his administering to the dying woman and to Cornish, who had also taken a dose of the poison.

The doctor said he examined the bromo-seltzer bottle, and smelled it, but could not determine the nature of its contents. He examined the pupils of the dead woman's eyes, and from that and other things came to the conclusion that the poison was not strychnine. He told of how he tasted the stuff in the bottle, and that as soon as it touched his tongue he detected the odor of almonds and prussic acid, and knew he was in contact with the cyanic root, one of the most deadly poisons.

Dr. Hitchcock, in describing the bottle containing the stuff, said it was a little smaller and of a darker color than a bromo-seltzer bottle. The label was soiled and gave the bottle a second-hand appearance. Dr. Hitchcock identified the bottle when it was shown to him by Mr. Osborne, and it was offered in evidence.

The defense asked permission to see the bottle, and it was given. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle examined the bottle carefully, scrutinizing it closely, and it then passed into the hands of Dr. Hamilton, the medical expert for the defense, who both weighed and measured it.

Dr. Hitchcock continued, and told that the bottleholder was handed to him by Cornish This was given to the witness for identification. He examined it carefully, and identified it positively as being the same he saw in the Adams flat. It was also passed to the defense for examination, and received the same close scrutiny and careful measurement that was given the bottle. It was then offered in evidence.

The wrapper which Cornish told Dr. Hitchcock was about the bottle was next offered the witness and identified by him. The wrapper bearing the handwriting which is to play so great a part in the trial was framed, under a heavy glass. It was examined by the defense. Mr. Weeks passed it back, saying: "I would ask the doctor to examine it carefully, to be certain that it was the same."

This was done by the witness, and the wrapper was offered in evidence. It was then passed around the jury box and examined by each juror in turn. The defense then asked that Dr. Hitchcock should weigh the bottle and bottleholder. He did so. They were each passed about for the inspection of the jurors, during which time Mr. Osborne and Col. Gardiner held a whispered consultation.

DOCTOR BEGAN TO FEEL ILL.

Continuing, Dr. Hitchcock told of asking Cornish where he bought the bottle, and of being told that it was sent as a Christmas present. The witness asked Cornish if he knew anybody who spelled forty "fourty." Cornish said he did not. The doctor said he then began to feel ill himself, saying the "poison began to get in its fine work on me." He told of the conversation between himself and Cornish, and described his feelings. He said he kept Cornish on the move all the time, thus keeping him from becoming more ill.

Mr. Weeks, who cross-examined, was told by the witness that he had made a most minute and careful examination of Mrs. Adams. Coming to the question of the bottle and bottle holder, the witness said he could not say that certain little blue marks on the wrapper were there when he examined the exhibits in the flat. He told Mr. Weeks he could not remember very distinctly, as he had paid no particular attention to the matter and had not studied the case.

Mr. Weeks called on the District Attorney for the production of the testimony taken before the Coroner at the inquest, and when he began to ask the witness if he did not answer so and so at the former examination, the Recorder ruled out the questions as inadmissible. Mr. Osborne seemed alarmed at this ruling, and asked the Court to allow Mr. Weeks to go on.

"It is entirely unnecessary for you to make any suggestions to the Court," said the Recorder, quietly, and Mr. Osborne sat down.

The witness testified before the Coroner that the patient had a peculiar "pallor." In his testimony yesterday he said a peculiar "bluish color." This was the subject of a short discussion and ruling by the Court. Continuing the examination, the witness stuck to his assertion that the woman's face was of a bluish tinge.

When asked if there was anything he had done at the flat that he had failed to tell in his direct examination, the matter came up as to the probability of the patient suffering from heart disease. The witness then told of thinking perhaps the woman had swallowed something and of putting his finger down her throat and finding a small plate of false teeth lying across the throat.

NOTIFYING OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Again the witness said he did not remember of having said at the inquest that "I had my reasons" for not notifying the Coroner's office and the police. He left it, he said, to a friend of his, who may have reported the case as one of suicide, though he did not know.

Dr. Hitchcock said Mrs. Rogers asked him if the matter could not "be kept quiet." He then told the story of the trip he and Cornish made to the undertaker's office. He said he took nothing until he reached there but "several kinds of whisky—perhaps three."

On the way to this office he and Cornish had a talk, and Dr. Hitchcock admitted saying to Cornish: "This is a golden opportunity for you. I am connected with the Health Department."

Several times Mr. Weeks referred to the witness having taken "several kinds of whisky."

Mr. Weeks brought out from the witness that during all the time he worked over the patient he detected no sign of an odor of almonds such as he later detected in the poison in the bottle. Mr. Weeks then went into the question of what antidote the witness took, and what he gave Cornish. The witness admitted he took nothing but whisky, and in answer to another question said he had never heard of any poison for which whisky was an antidote.

All the things pertaining to the work done at the flat in endeavoring to restore Mrs. Adams, the conditions of the flat, the conversation with Cornish, the walk to the office of the undertaker, were all gone over in close detail by Mr. Weeks in his cross-examination. It seemed that it was the intention of the defense to break down the witness' testimony by establishing the premises that the doctor should have notified the Coroners' office and the Police Department at once and not gone away without so doing.

After Mr. Weeks closed his cross-examination, Mr. Osborne at once opened his redirect examination. He stated to the Court that Mr. Weeks had endeavored to establish the fact that Dr. Hitchcock had something to conceal and that his duty went further than to merely care for the patient as a physician and notify Undertaker Brown that the woman was dead.

In his examination Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that Cornish telephoned to some one in the District Attorney's office, saying: "There was trouble in the flat," and that the witness heard him do so.

"I'm going to show," said Mr. Osborne, retorting to an objection by Mr. Weeks, "that it was not necessary or any part of Dr. Hitchcock's duty to notify the Coroner or the police." Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hovey, Cornish, Dr. Potter, who then had an office in the Criminal Court Building as a member of the Civil Service Board, and the colored hall boy, he said, knew of the woman's death. Dr. Hitchcock testified that he had no reason to conceal anything or to make any such attempt. He was then excused, after a few more questions.

DR. HAMILTON FIRST ON HAND.

The first man to appear in the courtroom yesterday morning was Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the medico-legal adviser for the defense. Dr. Hamilton was in his seat at counsel's table by 10 o'clock, and had spread before him a voluminous array of pamphlets, manuscripts, and calf-bound books.

A few moments later, Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle entered, being accompanied by the prisoners father. The jury filed in singly, and at 10:30 o'clock all the jurors were in their seats, excepting Juror Billings.

The crowd that thronged the corridors in front of the courtroom Monday was not discouraged by not being admitted, and was on hand early again yesterday. The same rules prevailed, and none was admitted save those who had business in the courtroom.

Mr. Osborne and his associate counsel came in at 10:30 o'clock, and a moment later Recorder Goff entered and court was opened. The court crier at once called: "Roland B. Molineux," and the defendant entered. He wore the same composed and inscrutable expression as always, and greeted his father and counsel in the same affectionate and jovial manner.

District Attorney Gardiner entered the room while the jury was being polled. There was only one woman in court when it opened, and that was Mrs. Bellinger, who kept the house in West End Avenue where Blanche Chesebrough once lived, and who is supposed to know much about the young woman who is now the wife of the prisoner at the bar.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, was an interested spectator during the day, and listened to all the proceedings, sitting directly across the table in front of Molineux.

The court adjourned a little before the regular time at the request of a juror, one of whose business associates had died. The trial goes on to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

"CANE SPREE" AT COLUMBIA.

Freshmen Defeat Sophomores in Two Out of Three Contests.

Freshmen and sophomores matched strength yesterday afternoon in the annual "cane spree" at Columbia University. The contests were held in the gymnasium, and were witnessed by several hundred students and others. There were three bouts, with rounds of three minutes each and a minute to rest between times. Canes three and a half feet in length were used, the opponents wrestling until one could gain possession of the other's stick

In the lightweight bout, Earle, 1903, won from Jackson, 1902 Johnson, 1902, and Townsend, 1903, were the middleweights, and Johnson carried off the laurels after a violent struggle. In the heavyweight match, Allen, freshman, won from Duden, sophomore. The referee was Dr. Watson L. Savage.

A tug of war had been planned, but was postponed on account of the length of the other contests. It will take place to-morrow afternoon, each class having a team of seventy-five men, on the open ground between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets.

FOUR FRAME HOUSES BURNED.

Blaze on Clinton Avenue Was Spread by a Strong Breeze.

Four frame dwellings, 1,985, 1,987, 1,991, and 1,993 Clinton Avenue, were destroyed last night by a fire which originated from an overheated range in a laundry conducted in the cellar of 1985.

That building was owned and tenanted by Henry Shapper. His loss is $3,000. Charles G. Locuyer, who lived in and owned 1,987, loses $3,000; William Henry, owner and occupant of 1,991, places his loss at $3,500. A Mr. Huntley, who owned and dwelt in 1,993, lost $2,500. Peter P. Cohen's home, at 1,985, was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $50. The total loss was $12,050.

All the tenants got out in safety. Two alarms were sent in. A strong breeze blowing at the time caused the rapid spread of the fire.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS MEET.

Admiral Melville Addresses the American Society.

The convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held its regular annual session last evening at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The address was delivered by the President, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, and it was listened to by a large number of members.

During his address Admiral Melville said: "In the past engineering has been hampered at times in our navy on account of the subordinate position which its representatives held in the naval organization, but in the future, as the whole naval body will be engineers, we have every reason to anticipate an era of growth and proficiency."

Hugo Wesendonck Celebrates.

The fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in this country of Hugo Wesendonck was celebrated yesterday by a reception which Mr. Wesendonck gave to his friends at his residence, 10 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Wesendonck founded the Germania Insurance Company in 1860, and was its President till January, 1898. He is still a member of the Germania's Board of Directors, and last night his fellow-Directors presented to him a handsome silver table centrepiece and an engrossed memorial, on which were sketched pen portraits of himself in 1849 and 1899.

Practical Souvenirs.

The new Army and Navy Series of Playing Cards, with our heroes portrayed on each face card, are as practical in use as any other deck, but much finer in finish and very novel in effect. Dewey is most appropriately King of Hearts. Send ten 2-cent stamps for a pack to Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

QUEENS SCHOOL BOARD ANGRY.

Members Take Exception to Mayor Van Wyck's Remarks About Exceeding Appropriations.

The Queens School Board, at a meeting in Flushing yesterday, denounced Mayor Van Wyck. Commissioner Patrick J. White of Long Island City took exception to the Mayor's charge that the members of the board had rendered themselves criminally liable on the ground that they had exceeded their appropriation. He said he had not committed any crime, and he defied any one to prove that he had. He also said if Mayor Van Wyck had knowledge of a crime being committed he was rendering himself liable for not placing it before the proper authorities. The other members agreed with him.

Commissioner Frederick G. Pauly of College Point began the attack. He referred to Mr. Van Wyck's action at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last week, when the Mayor denounced the School Boards of Queens and Richmond and practically charged them with having committed a crime in exceeding their appropriations for the present year.

"I am tired of this, for one," said he, "and propose to set myself and the other members of this board right before the taxpayers and parents of this borough." He then presented the consideration of the board a long report upon the actions of that body since it was first organized. The report reviewed the entire situation in detail.

It criticises the officials in control of the school affairs for failing to provide many things necessary to the successful conduct of the schools in Queens and of depriving the borough of proper supplies, as well as a sufficiency of funds to carry on the schools. According to the report, there are 3,000 children in half-time classes in the schools and 2,000 who cannot get into the schools. If the teaching force is reduced fifteen of the largest schools will have to be closed and the children attending them turned into the streets.

The report concludes by drawing a comparison between the average salaries paid teachers in the several boroughs, which are as follows: Manhattan, $985; Brooklyn, $876; Richmond, $877, and Queens, $613. The board voted to adopt the report in full, and a motion was made to have 10,000 copies printed at the expense of the Commissioners and given to the pupils in the schools to take home to their parents, so that they could become familiar with the exact condition of affairs and know who was responsible for them. A copy will also be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Commissioner White was of the opinion that the interests of the borough had suffered through the illness of President Simonson, depriving them of any representation in the Central Board. Then he switched off upon Mayor Van Wyck. "The Mayor refused to do anything to aid us," said he, "because he did not want to render himself liable to the law. I believe he renders himself liable to the law if he has knowledge of a crime having been committed and fails to submit it to the proper authorities. I for one do not propose to be accused in such manner. I have performed my duties as a school official with a deep appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon me. I have not violated any law and defy any one to prove that I have done anything illegal."

The Commissioners decided to wait upon Controller Coler in a body to see what can be done about the teachers' salaries.

MILLER IS STILL AT LARGE.

Report of Syndicate Man's Arrest in Canada Unfounded—Inquiry as to His Escape Resumed.

William F. Miller, who was the manager of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, is still at large. The published report from Chicago that he had been captured in Montreal by men of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency proved to be unfounded. Robert J. Ferns, manager of the agency's New York branch, said that it probably arose from a misunderstanding. "Our men in Canada," said Mr. Ferns, "expect to arrest him soon."

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Service, also denied that Miller had been caught. He denied, too, all knowledge of Carrie Hatch, who is alleged to have visited Miller every day, and to have taken the syndicate's receipts.

Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, who has been away since Thursday, returned to his office yesterday. He would not talk about the case. At Police Headquarters in the afternoon he was closeted with Chief Devery, who was equally reticent.

The second box of letters and other papers seized at the Franklin Syndicate offices was taken to the Commissioners' offices at Police Headquarters yesterday. Later, behind closed doors, President York and Commissioners Abell and Sexton resumed the investigation into Miller's escape. Five Brooklyn detectives were examined.

It was asserted that Carrie Hatch, on the day of Miller's flight, entered the office of Robert A. Ammon, a lawyer, with Miller, where the latter turned the bulk of his money over to the woman. Mr. Ammon yesterday denied this assertion.

Louis J. Vorhaus of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, who were summoned to Mr. Ammon's office to consult with Miller in regard to the advisability of an assignment, yesterday said:

"The assignment was decided upon in order to prevent a run on the syndicate. The papers were signed by Miller, and then Mr. William Grossman and later Mr. House left Mr. Ammon's office."

The police are inclined to believe that Bernard Katscher, alias Charles De Lorme, of 306 East Ninth Street, who was arrested Monday night on complaint of his former employer, Patrick T. Wall, a brewer, of 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, who accused him of larceny, was one of Miller's agents. An unaddressed circular of the Franklin Syndicate, bearing the date of Nov. 16, was found upon the man.

Katscher was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the West Side Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow.

NATIONAL REFORMERS CONFER.

Bent on Maintaining the Civil Government's Christian Principles.

The annual convention for conference and action in maintaining the Christian principles of civil government, called under the auspices of the National Reform Association, assembled last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, and will continue until tomorrow night. It is attended by ministers and laymen from many States. The Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel of Wooster University, Ohio, President of the National Reform Association, presided last night.

The following Committee on Resolutions was elected: The Rev. Dr. R. C. Wylie and the Rev. Dr. M. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. J. P. Sankey of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. T. P. Stevenson of Philadelphia, and Mr. A. Alexander of this city.

Two addresses were delivered, the first by the Rev. Dr. Scovel on "Our National Religion as Foundation for Teaching in Our Schools," and the second, on "The Kingship of Christ," by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson.

Dr. Scovel vigorously advocated the objects of the society, which are to maintain existing Christian features in the American Government and obtain such an amendment to the Constitution as will indicate that this is a Christian Nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions, and usages of the Government on an undeniably legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

No man can de-Christianize America, he said, and those who are attempting to do so do not realize the inracination of the Christian religion in the National heart. The Christian religion, he insisted, has its place in our schools as indisputably as it has its place in the State, and it was the duty of the State to teach such Christian morality in the schools as would train the young to fulfill the highest and noblest duties of citizenship. The family, the Sabbath, and the public school were the three links between religion and the State, and the Bible should be recognized as the text book of ethics.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson also held that Christian morals should govern the actions of the State as well as of individuals, and that the Ten Commandments were as binding on the former as on the latter.

To-day's session will begin at 9 o'clock this morning.

Croker's "Auto" Barred from the Park

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday denied the application of Fire Chief Croker for a permit to run a gasoline automobile through the Park in the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Clausen objected to it on account of the noise, which he claims would have more of a tendency to frighten horses than an electric carriage. The Park Board granted a permit to Whitney Lyon of 317 West Eighty-eighth Street to run an electric carriage in the Park.

ROBERTS'S FATE IN COMMITTEE'S HANDS

Continued from Page 1.

pointees. How is it, then, that I could be an open and defiant lawbreaker and yet escape the penalty of law?

"The gentleman's objection, then, is based not upon court record, but upon affidavits and papers that have been supplied him by the people.

"And now as to the manner in which these charges are made. It has been about fifteen months since they began, since the Representative from Utah was heralded throughout this land as a defiant lawbreaker. And yet I walked the streets of Salt Lake in open day, within easy reach of the law, and my faults lay open to the law if I were guilty of transgressing. Other men were arrested before the courts of Utah, and were fined for the very offense alleged against me, and yet no complaint was made against me.

"No, it did not suit the purpose of those who had this present agitation in hand to vindicate the law quietly and by the usual methods. They desired particularly to have this case upon which apparently to arouse the sentiment of the country. Not until my business called me East did they undertake to make any charges against me. But the moment, or shortly after my departure, they began this agitation, resulting in the present sentiment of the country now aroused against me.

"I call your attention next to the fact that the only charge against me, even by the proponents of this resolution, is that of a misdemeanor. They do not charge a felony. I understand that the members of Congress are granted certain privileges while in attendance upon this House. It would be impossible to arrest any one of the members upon the charge of a misdemeanor. And yet you would deny me the privilege of being sworn as a member of this House upon the allegation of existence of some charge or other that I was guilty of a misdemeanor.

"For the thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this House, you propose—I speak of the little coterie of men who have entered into this conspiracy to crowd this question to the front at this particular time, and for the reason that they are fearful that if the matter should go to a consideration under a resolution to expel the member from Utah, they could not marshal the necessary two-thirds vote to accomplish their purpose—to pass the present resolution.

DEMANDS PROTECTION.

"I understand, Sir, that these immunities are not given for the benefit of the individual members. They are given rather as a protection to his constituency, who are entitled to his services as their representative. And therefore I invoke the protection that is given to the constituency of a sovereign State against the proceedings that are instituted here to deprive me of the privilege of being sworn in as a member of this House.

"Privilege, did I say, Sir! I am not asking any privilege in this House. I am not asking any favor of the members of this House. Under the shadow of the Constitution of the United States, I merely demand for myself and for the people of my State the protection that is due to us, and it is a demand and it is asking no favor. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

Mr. Roberts next called attention to the precedent in the Forty-third Congress in the case of Mr. Cannon, adding:

"I can add nothing to the force of that gentleman's remarks except this, that in the case of Mr. Cannon the House was dealing with an ex-Delegate of a Territory, not the representative of the people of a sovereign State. They were dealing with a Delegate who was created by a statute passed by the Congress of the United States. And throughout the discussion it was alleged as a reason for taking exceptions to him that they could do so because he was unprotected by the provision of the Constitution. And yet, Sir, notwithstanding he was but a creation of law, still they admitted him as a member upon the floor of this House.

"It is to be remarked in this connection that, strange to say, the course of nature was not disturbed, notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted by the vote of a Republican Congress to remain on the floor of this House. It did not transpire, as it said did transpire in ancient Rome, a little ere the mighty Julius fell. The graves stood not tenantless. The sheeted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. Why, Sir, the sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned to blood. Actually, Sir, the rain continued to fall upon the just and the unjust alike. [Laughter and applause.]

"Gentlemen of the Democratic Party, some few of whom may perhaps tremble a little at the thunderous objection that has been presented as pretending to voice the sentiment of the country upon this subject, I want to call your attention to another thing, and that is that notwithstanding a Republican Congress seated this man, yet the Republican Party really survived its action. [Laughter.] Why, it is here to-day, and I believe, gentlemen of the majority, that it could survive even if it should seat the present Representative from the State of Utah."

Proceeding, he took up the charge that Utah had broken her compact with the United States by the election of an alleged polygamous representative. If that was true, then Utah had simply followed the illustrious example of the present National Administration.

"I affirm," said he, "that there is abundant evidence that objections similar to those in the present case were made to the President and the Senate against the appointment of certain Federal officials in Utah, but the objections were waived aside."

"Do you mean to say that polygamists were appointed to Federal office in Utah by the present Executive?" queried Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)

"With the knowledge of the President," added Mr. Grosvenor quickly, amid some laughter on the Democratic side.

"When men were applicants for Federal offices in Utah," reiterated Mr. Roberts, "objections were made and affidavits were filed both with the President and the Senate, but nevertheless the appointments were made."

"That does not answer my question," observed Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Roberts urged that the case ought to go to the Judiciary Committee, where it could be investigated. He warned the Republican side that this was a serious question. If the people of Utah were guilty of violating the compact with the Union, what of the President who had appointed to life positions in Utah men chargeable with the same offenses?

ROBERTS MAKES A CHARGE.

Mr. Roberts ridiculed the manner in which the petition favoring his expulsion had been procured. In concluding he denied that the members who voted to seat him would be voting for polygamy. The question of polygamy was settled.

"I hold it as an honor," said he, "that I will be quoted long in Utah as one who helped to settle that question on the floor of the Constitutional Convention. I am not defending polygamy. It is dead."

Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking Mr. Tayler and the House for their indulgence. He was given a round of applause as he took his seat.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) briefly opposed the Tayler resolution. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio.) denounced Mr. Roberts's statement concerning the appointment by the President of polygamists in Utah as a miserable subterfuge.

"I make the statement," said he, "and I defy contradiction, that the President never knowingly appointed a polygamist to office. As well might one charge that the President had plunged his stainless hands in hum blood as to charge that he appointed to public office men guilty of the crime alleged against the gentlemen from Utah." [Great applause on the Republican side.]

"I charged and I reiterate it," said Mr. Roberts, "that men appointed to office in Utah were charged before the President and the Senate with the same misdemeanor of which it is charged I am guilty."

"Were they guilty?" inquired Mr. Dalzell.

"It does not appear whether they were guilty," answered Mr. Roberts, raising his voice and looking around the hall. "They were only charged as I am charged." [Applause on the Democratic side, in which many people in the gallery joined.]

TAYLER ANSWERS ROBERTS.

Mr. Tayler concluded the debate by saying:

"I am not unmindful of the importance of the question the House is about to decide," said Mr. Tayler; "it is unusual, but not unprecedented. We do not undertake to determine the right of the claimant to a seat, but only whether he shall be halted at the bar of the House and await the administration of the oath until the House shall determine the right.

"Mr. Speaker, Utah was admitted as a State into the Union on the fourth day of January, 1896. These are the alleged facts against the claimant: First, that he was indicted in February, 1887, for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds act, and pleaded guilty April 20, 1889, and was incarcerated on that account in the penitentiary for four months; second, that he has persistently from that time forward down to a recent date been guilty of the offenses of unlawful cohabitation, and also that he has continued from the date of his conviction and is now a polygamist.

"By the alleged facts these questions are raised: First, after he was convicted in 1889, did he not then become and ever afterward remain, by reason of Section 8, ineligible to be a member of Congress unless he was pardoned? If he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation between Nov. 1, 1890, and the date of the Harrison proclamation, he was not pardoned by that proclamation.

"This situation, assuming the fact to be as alleged, raises several questions. First, if Roberts was convicted as stated, is the burden on him to affirmatively bring himself within the embrace of the amnesty proclamation?

"Second, if he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation after Nov. 1, 1890, is he not without the benefit of the proclamation?

"Third, if he continued to be the head of more than one family under his original polygamous marriage contract after November, 1890, and without polygamous cohabitation, then is he not a polygamist under the definition of the Supreme Court in the case of Murphy vs. Ramsay?

"Fourth, may not the facts, if established and independent of any law creating ineligibility, justify the House in refusing admission to Roberts?

"Fifth, does not the compact created between the United States and the State of Utah by the proclamation, Enabling act, and Constitution justify the House in refusing to admit a Representative from that State who is to-day under the definition of the Supreme Court a polygamist?

"Sixth, may it not be that upon a careful examination of the law it will be found that the claimant is not a citizen of the United States, and, if not, of course, ineligible?

"Seventh, is it wise, if the facts be as alleged, unless we are absolutely without power to keep Roberts out, to subject his case to the doubtful process of expulsion?

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

"Doubtless for two reasons: First, because it requires the concurrence of two-thirds to expel him. Second, because very eminent lawyers from the beginning of the Government down to the present time have taken the position that the House has no right to expel, except for some misconduct while a member, and relating to his office as a member. In the Thirty-fifth Congress, in the Mattison case, a committee by an all but unanimous voice reported that the House had no power, mean and low and vile as the character of that man was, as exhibited by his conduct before that time, to expel him, because it had no right to expel a man for that which had occurred prior to his election to Congress."

Mr. Tayler then went into a legal argument in support of the proposition that Congress had the right to hold Mr. Roberts ineligible to sit as a member of Congress. He contended that the language of the Constitution with respect to the qualifications of members of the House was negative in its character, and that with Congress was left the right to add to those qualifications. He then cited as precedents for the present course the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester, and Jon M. Rice of Kentucky, who were charged with disloyalty after the war, and concluded as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, we are told that this will make an unhappy precedent. Precedent! Why, what we do here we do before the open and gazing eyes of the world, and we are at once dragged to the bar of history to answer for our deeds. We are in no cloister court. We are no statute-bound tribunal. We are the servants of the people, empowered, thank God, under the Constitution, to do the right as we see the right. That is the law to us. The public opinion of the public conscience quickens us. In that presence, and before such a judge we can do no wrong if we but obey it." [Applause on Republican side.]

The vote was then taken, first on the substitute, which was defeated—59 to 247.

The vote then recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Tayler's resolution, the roll being called upon the demand of the Republicans.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 302 to 30. Those who voted in the negative were:

Democrats—Messrs. Adamson, (Ga.,) Allen, (Miss.,) Bailey, (Texas,) Ball, (Texas,) Brewer, (Ala.,) Burleson, (Texas,) Carmack, (Tenn.,) Cooper, (Texas,) Davey, (La.,) De Graafenreid, (Texas,) Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Fitzpatrick, (Ky.,) Fleming, (Ga.,) Kitchin, (N. C.,) Lester, (Ga.,) Lewis, (Ga.,) McClellan, (N. Y.,) McCulloch, (Ark.,) Maddox, (Ga.,) Norton, (S. C.,) Ohea, (Ky.,) Richardson, (Tenn.,) Robbins, (Ala.,) Slayden, (Texas,) Small, (N. C.,) Snodgrass, (Tenn.,) Stephens, (Texas,) Turner, (Ky.)

Silver—Mr. Newlands, (Nev.)

Republican—Mr. Loud, (Cal.)

The Speaker immediately upon the announcement of the vote appointed the special committee provided for in the resolution.

The death of Representative Settle of Kentucky was then announced, and at 6:25 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thursday.

ANTI-ROBERTS MASS MEETING.

Miss Helen Gould Congratulated by the Speakers at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—An anti-polygamy meeting was held in the Tarrytown Music Hall to-night. The speakers were Dr. C. R. Greegan, Mrs. Darwin R. James, and Dr. D. J. McMillan. Resolutions were adopted condemning polygamy and favoring the expulsion of Mr. Roberts from Congress. They will be forwarded to Congressman John Q. Underhill of this district and Congressman Tayler of Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. J. Knox Allen was Chairman of the meeting. Miss Helen Gould was present and was congratulated by the speakers upon her work against Mr. Roberts.

PRISONER USED FRIEND'S NAME.

Young John Sheehan Convicted of Larceny as Joseph Peyton.

Charles F. Peyton of 500 West Forty-ninth Street was surprised a week ago last Sunday to read in the newspapers that his son, Joseph Peyton, had been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of petit larceny, and sent to the Catholic Protectory. It was at once apparent that a gross error had been committed, since the young man named was at home, an employe of a large down-town store, and had never in any way been connected with wrongdoing.

On looking into the matter it developed that John Sheehan, fifteen years old, of 518 West Forty-ninth Street, was the person who had given the name upon his arrest for theft. Sheehan, who was a friend of young Peyton, said he used his name as a joke. It has been discovered, however, that on a former occasion, when he was arrested and confined in the Protectory, he gave Peyton's name.

Mr. Peyton at first did not pay any attention to it, thinking that Sheehan's mother would make the correction. As she made no movement in that direction Mr. Peyton went yesterday to the Protectory and got Sheehan to confess his identity.

Parker Assault Case Dismissed.

F. R. Parker, the son of the proprietor of the Parker House, in West Thirty-ninth Street, who was arrested on complaint of W. F. Lyons of 161 West Forty-sixth Street, charging him with committing an assault upon him in the hotel on the night of Dec. 2, was discharged yesterday after examination by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Silverware

IN Sterling Silver and Gold and Silver Plate

Meriden Company 208 Fifth Ave.

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SILVERSMITHS,

Beg to announce that they have completed their preparations for

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Special Stock of New Wares

is now ready and will be maintained complete throughout the season. The Engraving and Shipping Departments have been carefully organized with a view to meet all possible demands, while the addition of five automobile wagons to the delivery equipment will insure prompt deliveries.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

Broadway and 19th St.—23 Maiden Lane.

No! Indeed

Give me

Roxbury Rye

It makes a man think like a sage, and act like a Samaritan.

The best dealers keep it.

FIRE AT THE MARLBOROUGH.

Blaze on the Roof Causes Some Excitement, but No One Is Hurt—Guest Floors the Proprietor.

When the news was spread about the city between noon and 1 o'clock yesterday that the Hotel Marlborough was on fire, the thoughts of everybody who heard it reverted to the Windsor catastrophe. A throng of people speedily gathered in the vicinity of the hotel, and in response to two alarms eight fire engines and two hook and ladder trucks were rushed to the scene, with Deputy Chief Purroy in command. The general feeling of alarm awakened by the first reports was soon found to be groundless, and, as most of the attachés and guests of the hotel acted with coolness under the circumstances, there was no panic and nobody was the worse for the few moments of excitement.

The fire, which was discovered at 12:35 o'clock by Charles E. Miller, an employe of the house, had started in a wooden structure which was being erected on the northeast corner of the roof for laundry and kindred purposes. The carpenters stopped work at noon to go to dinner and the flames burst out in their absence. They originated from a small dynamo used to operate an exhaust fan.

About the time that Miller saw the fire and informed the hotel office, the same discovery was made by several other persons. Alderman Waite, who was in the vicinity, and Policemen Walsh, Pantzer, Burns, and Deyo were among those who rushed into the hotel with the news that there was a fire on the roof. Policeman Walsh sent in the first alarm, and he and the other officers then went about among the guests, many of whom were already hurrying down stairs. These persons were assured that there was no danger, and at the same time Louis L. Todd, the proprietor, sent bellboys to visit all the rooms and inform the occupants that there was no occasion for alarm, but that it would be best for them to come down stairs.

The two passenger elevators and the freight elevator made several hurried trips apiece, crowded with passengers, while many of the guests made their way to the office by the stairways.

Alfred E. Aarons, the theatrical man, looked out for the safety of Mrs. Stiner, wife of Civil Justice Joseph A. Stiner, who lives in the hotel. He ran into the hotel and saw her safely seated in one of the parlors and then telephoned Justice Stiner. The latter adjourned court and hastened to the hotel, but the fire was out long before he arrived.

While the excitement was at its height Proprietor Todd ordered all who were not guests to leave the house. On the main floor

BOERS' AWFUL RIFLE FIRE

Said to be the Most Murderous Ever Known in Battle.

UPSETS OLD THEORIES OF WAR

Effective Up to a Distance of 1,600 Yards, but Not Severe Upon Men Lying Prone on the Ground.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—According to the latest accounts of the battle of Modder River, the Boer fire was the hottest on record, and will revolutionize existing theories. It was effective up to 1,600 yards; but the casualties among the prone troops were trifling. It was found impossible to bring the British ammunition reserves to the firing line. Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges were actually employed in serving out ammunition.

In connection with the many accusations against the Boer indifference to the laws of war, a letter published in Cape Town asserts that before the Transvaal ultimatum was sent the Boer leaders discussed the policy of using the white flag, when driven into a corner, in order to deceive the British commanders, and this policy was generally approved.

It is reported that the mobilization of a seventh division will be ordered at Aldershot, as a preparation for emergencies.

The Morning Post complains that there are plenty of cavalrymen available at home, but that parsimony prevents their being sent to South Africa where they are urgently needed.

A Modder River special, dated Thursday, Nov. 30, says:

"The Boers occupy a strong ridge about six miles north of this point. To-day the Lancers came in contact with them."

A special dispatch from Estcourt censures Rear Admiral Sir Robert Harris, Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African Squadrons, for his delay in sending Capt. Scott and Capt. Lambton, with guns, to Ladysmith.

"It is notorious," says the correspondent, "that at the last moment, on Oct. 30, while a decisive action was pending, did Capt. Lambton of the Powerful arrive at Ladysmith. A week, a day, a few hours, might, and I doubt not would, have saved the situation and delayed the investment, if it had not ended the Boer attempt."

The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Mafeking, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28, which says "All well."

Although the repairing of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar has restored the route via Aden to South Africa, and thereby relieved quite a budget of belated dispatches, there is nothing throwing light on Gen. Buller's preparations for the relief of Ladysmith or the movements of the other British columns.

News from Ladysmith has been received up to the night of Wednesday, Nov. 29, when all was well, provisions were plentiful, and the bombardment was ineffective. Dispatches from the Boer headquarters of the same date refer to the renewal of a heavy bombardment with a fourth seige gun, christened "Franchise," which had just arrived from Pretoria, and a lifeless response from the garrison.

A special dispatch from Durban says the Boers lost 1,800 men at what has been popularly known as the battle of Glencoe. It is also said that scurvy and dysentery are rampant among the Burghers who are beleaguering Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Pretoria mentions an unimportant sortie from Kimberley Nov. 27 and says:

"The British prisoners are well. The Government has permitted them to subscribe to the State Library and also allows them to purchase beer and newspapers."

The reports of the abandonment of the siege of Mafeking, although coming from various quarters are not confirmed. Apparently, Gen. Cronje left there a force sufficient to hold the garrison in check.

MANY DEAD BOERS ARE FOUND.

Modder River Gives Up the Bodies of Twenty-seven Burghers.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The War Office to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker, under date of Dec. 5:

"Gen. Methuen reports that at Modder River he found twenty-three bodies, and that twenty-seven bodies have since floated to the surface of the river. The people say that some bodies were buried, and that others were taken on mules to Jacobsdal, where the Enslin wounded were also taken. Commandant Albrecht's wagon, perfectly fitted up as a pharmacy and surgery, was captured. The enemy's loss was more than ours, and their morale has been much shaken."

DIAMOND MINES BEING RUINED.

Damage at Kimberley Said to Represent $50,000 a Day.

PRETORIA, Dec. 1.—The Standard and Diggers' News says that Wednesday last Cecil Rhodes's dispatches, intercepted near Kimberley, said the De Beers Mines were filling with water, and that Mr. Rhodes estimated the damage at $50,000 per day.

BOER STORY OF MODDER RIVER.

Asserted that the Burghers Checked the British Advance.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is a Boer version of the battle of Modder River:

"PRETORIA, Nov. 29.—Delarey's official report states that a large force of British yesterday morning attacked his commando at Modder River. Heavy fighting lasted for hours. Cronje and Delarey took up strong positions, the Free Staters being reinforced. Delarey had seventeen killed and wounded, including his eldest son. The Free Staters' losses are unknown. At dark the Boers retired slowly to their positions, having prevented the British from forcing their way to Kimberley."

JOUBERT DESTROYS A BRIDGE.

Boer Commander Cuts Off the British Advance to Ladysmith.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 29.—The following dispatch has been received here:

"HEAD LAAGER, (Undated.)—Gen. Joubert has retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up Colenso Bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends concentrating around Ladysmith."

German Steamer Under Surveillance.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Dec. 5.—The British second-class cruiser Arethusa has been closely watching the German steamer Ella Woerman, which sailed from Hamburg Nov. 18 for the West Coast of Africa. On the demand of the British Government, the Spanish authorities searched the vessel on her arrival here, but found no guns or cartridges on board of her. The steamer then proceeded.

Rubber Tire Plant Changes Hands.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 5.—The plant, stock, and good will of the tire factory of he New Brunswick Rubber Company have passed under the control of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey. The new owners will install new machinery that will double the output of the factory. Tires will be made for wagons as well as bicycles. As Charles R. Flint, President of the United States Rubber Company, and Mr. Trims, also of that company, are interested in the new concern, it is thought the factory will not be a competitor of the Rubber Trust.

Queen Honors Hospital Ship Maine.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Queen has given a union jack for the hospital ship Maine, which the Duke of Connaught will present to the Executive Committee on Dec. 16, when the vessel will be on view.

Gen. Yule in Broken Health.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Mail announces that Col. W. A. Yule, who succeeded Gen. Sir William Symons in command of the British troops in Natal after that officer was wounded in the battle of Talana Hill, and who was promoted from the rank of Substantive Lieutenant Colonel in the Army to that of Major General on the staff, to command the Eighth Brigade of the South African field force, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, is on his way to England, being in broken health.

Guam, Penn., and Luzon, Tenn., Post Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Two new Post Offices were named to-day after two of the new islands. One is Guam, Penn., and the other is Luzon, Tenn. A Post Office in Wyoming named Antler was discontinued. The Postmaster General orders that mail intended for Antler shall hereafter be sent only as far as Elk.

TAX MEN AT NEWPORT.

New York Assessors Examining Wills Filed at That Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—The tax authorities of New York have begun an investigation of some estates of persons who live there but claimed a legal residence in Newport, to ascertain if there are not some taxes due from these estates to the City of New York. E. T. Taggart of the New York Board of Tax Assessors was here to-day looking over the wills of Augustus Whiting, Robert Goelet, Sarah Swan Whiting, Martha Maria Anderson, William F. Burden, and Robert S. Hone.

All those named left large properties, which the Assessors think may be taxable in New York, notwithstanding a residence claimed in Newport, where the wills are filed. Each of these persons, except Mrs. Anderson, was duly taxed in Newport. Mrs. Anderson's will shows her to have been the possessor of a large personal estate, which does not appear to have been taxed anywhere. She lived in New York, but claimed a residence in Newport. The Tax Assessors of New York will make an effort to collect a tax on this estate. The Assessors of Newport will do likewise.

BOTH JUDGE AND WITNESS.

Justice Truax Plays a Double Role in a Forged Deed Case.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday declared void a mortgage on a forged deed to a piece of property owned by Agnes Ryold, and during the proceedings which led to his decision he became a witness in the case. David N. Carvalho, a handwriting expert who figures in the Molineux case, was called as a witness to show that the paper had been tampered with. He took from his pocket a small vial of chemical, and applying the fluid to a piece of cotton touched the paper where the writing had been changed. He then handed it to the Judge, and as the latter looked at it he saw the original writing gradually reappear under the forged penmarks. Justice Truax testified to what he saw, and the stenographer took down his remarks as he would those of a witness. Justice Truax then declared the deed a forgery and the mortgage on the property void. The forger was F. S. Jarmusz, son-in-law of Mrs. Ryold, who is now serving a term in prison for his crime. He borrowed $2,000 on the property.

STRANAHAN WILL EXPLAINED.

Mrs. Stranahan Received $125,000 and Agreed Not to Contest.

The filing of the inventory of the estate of J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn yesterday made clear a provision of his will which had excited considerable comment. By the will it appeared that Mrs. Stranahan had inherited only $50,000 and an income of $10,000. This led to gossip among friends of the family.

It appears now, however, that an agreement was made between Mrs. Stranahan and her husband, whereby she received $125,000 worth of Government and other bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. On account of this she was not to contest the will in the event of her outliving her husband.

The executors state in the inventory: "No property has been set aside for the widow of the deceased as exempt, for the reason that, pursuant to an agreement made between the parties March 20, 1897, the widow agreed to accept the provisions of the will in her favor, together with securities named." The signed agreement follows.

The whole property, personal and real, is inventoried at $796,130.53.

FUNERAL OF JOHN I. BLAIR.

Two College Presidents Took Part in the Simple Services.

Special to The New York Times.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 5.—The funeral of John Insley Blair was held here this afternoon and all kinds of business were suspended while it was in progress. Many business places were closed throughout the day.

A number of relatives and friends came from out of town to attend the funeral. James A. Blair, a nephew of the dead man, was in charge of a special train which bore one party from New York to Blairstown and back. Those from out of town included President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University and President Ethelbert D. Warfield of Lafayette College. The relatives and visitors met at the old Blair homestead and about 2:30 o'clock filed out of the house and made their way to the First Presbyterian Church, whose minister, the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Butler, also Mr. Blair's pastor, conducted the services.

The church, which is but a few rods from the house, and accommodates about 400 persons, was filled to its capacity. The casket, plain, black, and cloth-covered, with silver handles, was placed before the pulpit, white roses, violets, and palms lying over the head, and a fine wreath of violets tied with purple ribbon near the foot. The mourners, sitting near the front, included Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Larned, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. FitzHugh. In the pulpit, besides Dr. Butler and Presidents Patton and Warfield, were the Rev. J. De Hart Bruen of Belvidere and the Rev. E. C. Cline of Phillipsburg.

The church organist played Chopin's "Funeral March," as a prelude. The services which followed were very simple. Dr. Butler told of the dead man's liberality and public spirit, President Warfield read a chapter from the Bible, and President Patton offered prayer. The congregation, led by the church choir, sang two hymns, "Rock of Ages," which was Mr. Blair's favorite, and "There is a Land of Pure Delight."

The funeral party went from the church directly to the cemetery, and when the casket had been lowered into the grave Dr. Butler spoke a few words more and the Rev. Mr. Bruen followed with prayer and benediction.

WIND AND SNOW AT BUFFALO.

Street Car Traffic Almost at a Standstill—Railways Delayed.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed here all day, accompanied by high winds, which reached a velocity of fifty-four miles per hour this afternoon. Street car traffic has been badly delayed, but not entirely interrupted. The storm had not interfered with the steam roads centring here up to 4 o'clock.

Snow continued to fall heavily to-night, and toward midnight the high wind had piled up big drifts on many of the streets. Street car traffic was almost at a standstill after 10 o'clock, and reports of delays to railroad trains are beginning to be posted at the different stations.

Dr. William McLeod Barbour Dead.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Rev. Dr. William McLeod Barbour, at one time widely known, died at his home in Malden today, aged seventy-two years. He was a native of Scotland, and was graduated at Oberlin College in 1859. He was ordained at Andover in 1861, in which year he settled in Danvers, Mass. In the same year he was appointed professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he remained until 1870. In 1877 he went to Yale College to a professorship, which he held for ten years, resigning to become principal of the Congregational College of British North America in Montreal. In 1897 he retired, and removed to Malden.

Pittsburg Philanthropist Dies.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—Charles J. Clarke, a prominent millionaire and philanthropist, died to-day from concussion of the brain. He was thrown from his road wagon while out driving on the Boulevard last Saturday and never regained consciousness. The deceased was sixty-six years of age.

Fire in Mississippi Costs $250,000.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 5.—Fire to-night in the Rosenbaum Block spread so rapidly that it was soon beyond control. The loss is estimated to be $250,000.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL

Framers Plan to Have It Taken Up for Consideration Dec. 14.

ARE SURE OF ITS PASSAGE

New York Democrats May Help—Some of Them Pledged Against Silver with Mr. Croker's Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A week from next Thursday, according to the plan of the Republican framers of the House Financial bill, it is the purpose to take up and dispose of the Currency bill prepared by the committee that was at work during the interval between the Fifty-fifth and the Fifty-sixth Congresses, and it is confidently expected that the bill will be passed.

The inquiries made by the Republicans have caused them to believe that there will be no difficulty in getting the solid Republican vote, and they hope to obtain enough sound-money Democratic votes to give the bill a good majority—certainly a majority larger than the normal Republican excess in the House division.

This indicates a departure by some Democrats from the declarations of the Chicago platform on the money question. The indication is, in a measure, correct. The sound-money members of the Democratic delegation from New York say that there are fourteen members who are opposed to the 16 to 1 ratio, and some of the fourteen who are not averse to voting for a gold standard.

The number who have decided to vote that way is not fourteen. But a paper is in possession of a member of the delegation that pledges its signers not to vote for a free-silver proposition at any ratio. This paper, it is asserted by trustworthy authority, was seen by Mr. Croker before his departure for Europe, and received his approval. The imperfect knowledge of what it contained and of the number of Democrats who have signed it, led to the report that the New York delegation is pledged to the gold standard.

The four members who are reluctant to sign the pledge to support only a sound-money bill are understood to be Fitzgerald, May, McClellan, and Sulzer. Mr. McClellan is not satisfied with the Republican caucus bill, which seems to him to contract the currency without furnishing any remedy for the forced reduction. The reasons of the other members, except Mr. Sulzer, are not given.

The talk about the intention of the New York Democrats to vote almost as a unit against free silver has brought out a controversy about an alleged determination of the delegation to be bound in all things by the operation of the unit rule. It has been asserted here that at a dinner of the Democratic Club, at which all the Democratic members from New York were present, it was decided that the delegation would vote as one, not only to put Mr. Sulzer in the place of leader of the party in the House, but on all legislative propositions.

From a member who was present at that dinner it is learned that there was no such understanding. The only decision reached that could have justified or caused a report was one that Mr. Sulzer, as the only member qualified by experience for leadership, should be voted for in caucus for the office of Speaker. The agreement went no further; if it had, there would be no occasion now for circulating a pledge of action on currency legislation, for a majority could compel Mr. Sulzer's vote, with the knowledge that he would not willingly vote for the gold standard.

The Republican majority may be swelled to impressive proportions by the independent vote of the other members, scattered throughout the country. The wonder of the Democrats is that after Mr. Croker's reported surrender to Bryan he would permit the delegation to proceed in a way that is diametrically in opposition to his pet financial theory.

Until the organization of the Senate, which is to be made at once, no day will be fixed to begin consideration of the Senate financial bill. The members of the Senate who have made the finance bill declare that they consider that measure better than that of the House, and will expect to see the final law look more like the Senate bill than the bill of the House. A member of the Senate committee said to-night:

"The Senate bill has this advantage, that you can understand it when you read it. To understand the House bill it is necessary to have a member of the committee to construe some of its passages.

"We cannot take it up in the Senate until we have a committee that will report it. The Finance Committee, as now constituted, would never report the bill. Until the Republican caucus has met and determined the membership of the committee, it will be useless to talk of making a day to begin the discussion of the measure, but it will be passed. I expect to see a law put on the books in the better language of the Senate, but embodying some of the ideas of the House bill."

A caucus of Republican members was held to-night to consider plans for advancing the House Financial bill. About 160 members, including Speaker Henderson and all of the important leaders on the Republican side, were present. Mr. Overstreet, Indiana, who presented the bill, explained it section by section.

The caucus adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. This was to permit further debate, and was not regarded as unfavorable to the bill, as the discussion had been uniformly favorable.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

Bankers Indorse the Refunding and Gold Reserve Features of the Measure.

Few bankers in the Wall Street district cared yesterday to be quoted in regard to the Senate Currency bill. Their plea was that they had not given the measure enough study to warrant them in discussing its features. The consensus of opinion appeared to be that the refunding proposition was sound, and that a gold reserve of $150,000,000 would fortify National credit. Among the expressions of opinion obtained were the following:

Charles H. Stout, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic—Generally, I should think it ought to be accepted as a better bill than the House measure. The provision in relation to the tax on circulation would certainly be more beneficial to banks having a large circulation.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank—I approve of all the provisions of the Senate bill thoroughly, but they ought to go further and provide for a bureau of issue and redemption.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank—I have read an epitome of the bill, and think it a good one. The refunding scheme is a wise one. I trust it may be carried out. A low interest-bearing bond that would sell in the neighborhood of par would be availed of by banks for circulation purposes. A $150,000,000 gold reserve would be conservative and proper. I may add that I consider President McKinley's ideas on trusts excellent. They meet the situation.

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America—The bill seems to be a good one. The refunding plan for the National debt is a good thing to do at 2 per cent. Of the other provisions, those in regard to gold payments and the deposit of bonds at par on account of circulation will be popular banking items. Another good feature is the $150,000,000 gold reserve. It will make the National credit safe and strong. To give other opinions, I would have to study the bill more closely than I have.

William C. Duvall, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce—Any expression of opinion that I make must be gauged by the fact that I have only just glanced over the bill. Of its general provisions I consider the refunding scheme an important one. As I understand it, it is contemplated to refund the 3s, 4s, and 5s into 2 per cent. bonds on the basis of 2¼ per cent. The fact that the provisions of the bill include the issuing of par of circulation for deposits makes it look as if such bonds were going to hold at par. In such case, the question of premium not being involved, the new bonds will be valuable to banks as security against circulation. The provisions for a gold reserve of $150,000,000 and for the redemption of United States notes—greenbacks—seem to be wise. Such a gold reserve would affirm the stability of the National credit. I cannot say that, so far as I have seen, from a banking standpoint, a single objectionable feature in the bill, while I repeat that I have not closely studied it.

A Gavel for Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—At the Republican House caucus to-night, Mr. Dolliver, in behalf of the Iowa delegation, presented Gen. Henderson with a gavel made of wood from one of the ships sunk by Dewey at Manila, and mounted with solid gold, highly wrought with representations of Iowa's industry and products.

FILIPINOS REFUSE TO FIGHT.

Flee to the Mountains as Gen. Hughes Advances in Panay—No Organized Resistance Expected.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—Gen. Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, Island of Panay, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains, and no more organized resistance is expected.

The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose.

Gen. Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

THOUGHT THEY HAD AGUINALDO.

A Hindoo Arrested at Vancouver Proves an Alibi.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 5.—This city was thrown into a state of tremendous excitement by the detention at police headquarters of a man supposed to be Aguinaldo.

H. W. Treat of New York informed the American Consul that a suspicious-looking stranger bearing a marked resemblance to Aguinaldo had come over from Victoria. It finally developed that the stranger, who is a Hindoo, had been under suspicion in various American cities.

The prisoner, however, proved an alibi and was liberated.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed in action Iloilo, Panay, Nov. 21, Mort Fletcher, Eighteenth Infantry.

Wounded in action, Iollo, Nov. 14, George D. Doble, C, Nineteenth Infantry, abdomen, severe; skirmish road to San Nicholas, Nov. 19, Third Cavalry, K, Joseph F. Mangold, leg, slight; John J. Falls, elbow, slight; Dennis Wood, back, slight; Rufus A. Jackson, leg, slight; A, R. A. Martin, buttock, slight; action Imus, Nov. 25, August Berg, F, Fifth Artillery, shoulder, slight; action vicinity Nosarco, Nov. 14, Thirteenth Infantry, K, Albert Caplick, Corporal, leg, slight; Charles White, abdomen, severe; L, John G. Eritz, arms, severe; B, Ulysses H. Gray, leg, slight; action San Pedro, Magalan, Burton Witt, Sergeant, H, Seventeenth Infantry, thumb, slight; Nov. 5, Claude N. Mansfield, K, Fourth Cavalry, foot, slight, Nov. 6.

Major Armstrong Dies at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the death of Major Samuel T. Armstrong, Surgeon of the Thirty-second Infantry, which occurred yesterday at Manila. The cause of death is given as leukemia.

Major Armstrong was a native of Ohio, and was appointed Brigade Surgeon in the volunteer service from New York, June 4, 1898.

WANT THE CONVENTIONS HERE.

The Board of Trade and Democratic Club Take Action.

The committee of citizens recently appointed to urge the meeting of the National political conventions in this city met yesterday in connection with the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and it was decided to appoint four working committees which will direct a concentrated effort toward bringing the Republican Convention here. It was decided that the city must guarantee at least $100,000, and many of those present were in favor of capturing the convention by outbidding any other city in the country. A letter was read from Senator Platt expressing sympathy with the movement and saying he would co-operate with the committees.

The newly elected Board of Governors of the Democratic Club met last night, with Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, the new President, in the chair. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the club with the movement to bring the Democratic National Convention here next year was adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions thanking Perry Belmont, the retiring President, for the interest he has manifested in the club's affairs.

PARTY LEADERS FAVOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Johnson Says Tammany Will Pay the Convention Expenses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"According to J. G. Johnson of the Democratic Executive Committee New York wants the Democratic National Convention and will make a strong effort to secure it. His information shows, too, that there is considerable sentiment among party leaders throughout the country in favor of going to that city. They are impressed with the claims of Eastern Democrats that it would be a good move. It is said that only a few of the Western men who will be elected delegates have ever seen New York, and for that reason they would like to go there.

"Furthermore, it is stated that Tammany Hall not only will pay the expenses, but will contribute a much larger amount to the campaign fund than Milwaukee, Kansas City, or any other Western town can afford to give."

PLAINFIELD REPUBLICANS WIN.

First Charter Election on Party Lines in the City's History.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 5.—A charter election was held here to-day, and for the first time in the history of the city it was fought out on party lines. The city is always Republican, but usually there has been a citizens' ticket in opposition to the Republican ticket, and both tickets have contained the names of men of both parties. This year the Republicans placed a straight party ticket in the field, and the Democrats did the same.

Three Aldermen at Large, two Freeholders at Large, a School Trustee, and one Alderman from each of the four wards and minor officers were elected. The Republicans won, electing the head of the ticket by about 900 majority. One Democrat was elected Constable in the Second Ward, where the Republicans failed to make a nomination.

STEAMER AT SEA UNDER SAIL.

The Costello of the Wilson Line Lost Her Propeller.

The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which came in yesterday, reported that on Thursday evening, Nov. 30, in latitude 40.31 and longitude 34.56, she fell in with the Wilson Line steamer Costello, Capt. Gresham, from Hull, bound for New Orleans, which had lost her propeller and part of the shaft, which had dropped into the sea. The sea was quite rough, and the Costello was under sail.

The Costello asked Capt. Kaempff of the Auguste Victoria if he would tow her west, but he was compelled to refuse, as the rules of the company forbid the saving of property, but he volunteered to take off the crew or supply the craft with provisions. The Captain of the Costello declined these offers and the vessels parted company.

FREE RAILWAY PASS DECISION.

Southern Railway Company Must Pay $1,000 Fine for Giving One.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—An opinion was handed down by the North Carolina Supreme Court to-day holding the Southern Railway liable to the law imposing a fine of $1,000 for issuing a free pass in this State.

The case was sent up on appeal from Burke County, the Southern Railway being there indicted for giving a free pass to T. N. Hallyburton while he was doorkeeper of the House of the North Carolina Legislature in 1897.

The Southern Railway has once before had to pay a similar fine for this same offense.

100 Best Holiday Books.

A selection from this year's publications, with short descriptive reviews, and an introductory essay on books as gifts, past and present. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of books and art of this week, Dec 9.

In these lists History is represented by 20 books; Biography by 18; Poetry and Essays by 9; Drawings, and other illustrations, by 8; Religion by 3; Outdoor Books by 4; Travel and Adventure by 3; Fiction by 19; Miscellaneous by 5, and Books for the Young by 11.

Among the contributors of special articles will be RUSSELL STURGIS, JOEL BENTON, and Col. RICHARD J. HINTON, and among the special features outside these holiday lists will be articles on Rubens, Emerson, Lanier, Elbert Hubbard, and the Roycroft Shop, India, Burma, and Manila, and new works of fiction by BRET HARTE, HOPKINSON SMITH, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, and ISRAEL ZANGWILL.—Adv.

Our Knowledge

is your gain. Travel with us to the cottages of the Crofters, on the coast of "Merry England," where the famous cheviots are today made on hand looms as they were a century ago. These are the wearable goods. We have them, and at our prices you can afford them.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 5.—The St. Augustine Ice Works were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The property, which was owned by J. W. Simonds, was valued at $45,000, with an insurance of only $6,000.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, Dec. 5.—One of the largest business blocks here was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started in the book and stationery store of A. H. Stratton, spreading to adjoining buildings. Loss, $17,000; partially insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—249 Monroe Street; Alexander Cohen; damage slight.

6:30 A. M.—4 and 6 Frankfort Street; New York World; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road; Jennie McDade; damage, $50.

10:50 A. M.—141 East Twenty-fifth Street; Munsey Publishing Company; damage, $100.

12:30 P. M.—Marlborough Hotel; 1,353 Broadway; damage, $2,500.

12:50 P. M.—201 Eldridge Street; Louis Lutman; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—101 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Henry Ellis; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway; Hoffman House; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—237 Fifth Avenue; Calumet Club; damage, $250.

4:50 P. M.—1,985 Clinton Avenue; Henry Schaffer and others; damage, $10,000.

4:10 P. M.—240 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—102 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Emily Gotch; damage, $15.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Towler, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Keith Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. Pentoney, millinery and trimmings, 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Strowbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods, 398 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lawler, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawler, holiday goods, 376 Broadway.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. Murphy, upholstery goods, 57 White Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and ginghams, 104 Worth Street.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Wolf, crockery; Stuart House.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. M. Bingham, boots and shoes, 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. D. Richardson, Jr., buttons and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; O. S. Peers, wrappers, 49 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. Irwin, upholstery goods and draperies; C. E. Warner, domestics, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Shields, J. S., Knoxville, Tenn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and toilet articles, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wallace, B., & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Holt & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. C. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hoyt, Sefton, Hoyt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods; Holland House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; Holland House; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits, Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Cohn, C. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Thompson, Gibson & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; R. W. Gibson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Keene, L., & Co., Baltimore, Mr.; L. Keene, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Cohn, Casper, Troy, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, notions, fancy goods, laces, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens, 714 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; 45 Mercer Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; W. I. Blumberg, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Weist's, P., Sons, York, Penn.; G. Weist, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; G. Dodge, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, white goods, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. S. James, notions; R. S. Spear, fancy goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; M. Little, laces and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Adams, silks and velvets; J. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings, 102 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves, 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; O. S. Peers, wrappers, 49 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. Irwin, upholstery goods and draperies; C. E. Warner, domestics, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

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Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods

The Wanamaker Store

Christmas Times and Other Times

VERY many thousand people will come to see the Wanamaker Christmas Store who have not known it as An Every-Day Store.

Will you learn it now? We have no special holiday manners—you will be as welcome all the time as you are now. And the store is always beautiful. We have no patience with the storekeeping that could exist simply because the building was in the track of trade; that could find new customers as fast as disgruntled ones left.

We owe the public something in exchange for the confidence that begets its first purchase here. We squeeze more than usual ethics into business—we ask you to expect more from us, and to hold us to the strictest accountability.

If this had not been an odd, different store, what earthly use could New York have had for it?

As a Christmas Store, bright and beautiful as it is, we shall make mistakes—a good many hundred people have come newly into the store life and have had only time to grasp its sterner principles of good service. But, remember, we don't want the money of a dissatisfied customer; we have more in business life than simply selling present Christmas stocks.

Three years of service growing toward our ideals, but still short of them, have made this the busiest careful store New York ever had. If its methods and its unalterably fair prices have made it good for our every-day friends why should they not make every-day friends of all who drop in now? We intend that they shall.

Seventeen Tableaux of Christmas

surround the Rotunda—part paint (the work of New York's best scenic artists), part still more real. The flight of angels is very beautiful. Santa Claus' dream is closely followed by his sleigh and the wonderful deer; the soldier in the Philippines dreams of home and loved ones; Jack Tar sees his ideal Christmas. John Bull and Uncle Sam each overlook typical happiness. Grandmother's dream of younger days and the sleigh-ride is tender and pretty; the child's dream is rosy, of course, while the "Dream of Old Days" takes the dreamer back to Ole Virginny and seats him at a table of wondrous bounty. Next the Knight of ye olden days—days of chivalry.

Just for your pleasure.

Mr. Halsey-Stirling's exhibitions of Famous Paintings to-day at 10.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 3 and 4.30 p. m. Each exhibit lasts half hour.

Absolute reproductions in oil of paintings in the National Gallery of London.

Artists are especially invited this morning. Ample seating capacity in the special gallery—Third floor.

"These illustrations are not photographic, but are carefully hand-painted miniatures."—*New York Herald.*

"Novel as it is valuable and interesting."—*New York Journal.*

To-day's Programme

St. Catherine of Alexandria, - Raphael.
Dr. Johnson at Lord Chesterfield's, E. M. Ward, R.A.
Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman, C. R. Leslie, R.A.
Izaak Walton, - - Jacob Huysman.
Sigismonda, - - William Hogarth.
Evening Landscape, - - Albert Cuyp.
Redcap, - - - - George Lance.
Portrait of Himself, - - Frank Dixon.
Interior of Stable, - George Morland.
The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R.A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R.A.

Rich Cut Glass

American cut glass has no equal in brilliancy—nor do the workers in any land equal our own cutters. As in a good many other things America leads beyond all possible doubt.

And, thanks to your appreciation, we are largest buyers and collectors of American Cut Glass for retail distribution. And naturally we charge least prices for any given elaborateness of cutting.

The simplest cut glass Tumblers are only $2.25 dozen. The richest are $24. Both very real and worthy.

And every other table and decorative shape is here as well.

In the China Store, Basement.

Tissot's Life of Christ

There was no such thing as hurrying the book-makers—each illustration, in all the wealth of color of the original painting, had to be produced with care; the letter-press and the binding had to be fit companions to the pictures.

We had to disappoint some early joiners of the club, or at least keep them waiting.

Now All Ready for Instant Delivery

Four sumptuous volumes—all of M. James Tissot's wonderful pictures of Christ and His earthly walks, with the notes made during Tissot's ten years' travels and labors in the Holy Land, these and the Gospel text, forming one of the great religious works of all time.

Through the **Wanamaker Tissot Club** subscribers get the full set on payment of $1 initial fee and being enrolled as members, and agreeing to make monthly payments of $3 for a fixed period.

Reproductions of the Tissot Pictures are shown in a special Fifth-floor gallery.

The Books, in the Book Store.

Ulsters for Men's Stormy-Day Wear

We are willing to have any New York man judge this clothing store by these **all-wool frieze Ulsters at $12.** Lining good-looking, firm and durable; sleeve lining smooth, slick and strong; and the whole garment, where facing and lining meet, is finished with rows of satin piping. There is warmth and durability—and good looks, too.

These at $15 are a bit finer, and the frieze is in the popular Oxford-gray.

Ulsters of all-wool rich blue chinchilla (next in elegance to the American Montagnacs), $18.

Now then, we've not skipped the wants of any man within reach of this store, for a tailoring organization that can produce these garments can produce, and is producing, as elegant overcoats as money can buy.

The Montagnac Overcoats to order are $80.

Carpets for Gifts

Absurd idea, isn't it? Everybody thought the same when dress goods were proposed, not so many years ago. Think a minute—the average carpet is made rug fashion now-a-days—it's the only sensible way unless one owns the house or has a long lease on one's abode.

Rug fashion means "just about"—you can guess sizes safely.

The regular stocks are rich and full, of course.

This special lot besides—

Tapestry carpet, or tapestry brussels, as almost all of you call it—9,500 yards in thirty styles—For rooms and halls and stairs—

65c a yard

Some were 75c., some 85c—and the styles and colorings are all you'd ask. Third floor.

Women's Suits A fashion authority was very free to say to a third party that he came to Wanamaker's for the finest and most lady-like ideas in dress.

We accept the responsibility that such statements bring—the store has lived and will live up to the expectation of its friends.

But did it ever occur to you that it is more costly for a store to be stylish than it is for an individual—and that the store run simply and sordidly for gain will not always have stylish things? It's true.

Even the most staple styles of dresses must not stay here over a month or six weeks, though they are good for half year's wear. We must be creative, alert.

Hence, we necessarily take losses of profit and more, every few days to send out the last of straggling lots—no matter how fine. To-day—

$20

for suits from $30, $36, and even $42 lots. Second floor.

Silk Handkerchiefs Busier and busier — another counter section added to-day to the Christmas Handkerchief Store. This just to hold the silk mufflers and 'kerchiefs.

By the way, we've just got hold of thirty-six hundred Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs; hand-embroidered, mind you, to sell

at fifteen cents

—though finest of them are quite full half-dollar values. And all are both pretty and good.

The piles will melt like snow under a jealous sun.

Every other handkerchief here is of pure linen—a thing you can only be sure of in three American stores, and two of them are ours.

Broadway.

Rain Garments for Gifts Women and girls don't stay indoors now-a-days when it's stormy—so the Christmas gift may well be a mackintosh or some of the other forms of rain-proof wrap.

Women's, $4 to $24.
Girls', $3.75 to $5.

If for a gift, say so—we pack gifts in pretty boxes. A word of detail—

At $4— Women's serge rain-garments—navy blue, black, brown or garnet—double texture; with double cape. And we guarantee them to be waterproof and in every way right.

If that is obtainable for $4, you may take the finer sorts for granted. Second floor.

Book News for December The Christmas number is unusually large — about 170 pages—interesting and handsome. It is very liberally illustrated. This month's portrait is of Sara Y. Stevenson, author of "Maximilian in Mexico." Book News is a vast fund of information concerning new publications and authors—all that is worth knowing about any book worth reading is entertainingly told of in its pages.

At our book counters to-day. 5c a copy. Subscribe for a year—50c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Silk Petticoats Two approved late styles. Taffeta is of good quality, solid colors and black. One kind is made with corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle. The other has deep flounce with small ruffle and cording above, also pinked dust ruffle. $5 for choice among all good $6 and $6.50 values.

Flannelette Gowns Night gowns really, but not unsuitable for room wear. Especially cozy and grateful on arising chilly mornings. Made and trimmed in various pretty styles—all of striped flannelette. Not expensive. 75c and $2.75 are the two extremes—half dozen styles between. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knitted Corset Covers There is greater demand than ever for the ribbed corset covers. Warmth? Maybe; but they help to smoother fit of the outer dress. 38c to $8.

At 38c—Of cotton, high neck, long sleeves; silk-trimmed; pearl buttons.
At 50c—Heavier; long or short sleeves.
At 75c—Of merino; white; long or short sleeves. Some of fine cotton, long sleeves, same price.
At $1.25—Silk-and-wool, or "silk-plated" as they are known. Short sleeves. Long sleeves, 25c more.
At $2—of spun silk—white or black. Long sleeves, 50c extra.

And so on to the finest, of pure silk. Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Felt Hats Felt hats—lots of them imported—finest have been $7 apiece till now. But it's time you had them, and room is precious here. So, while not one was less than a dollar, and the finest, as we've said, were $7, we mark them

50c to $3

Second Floor, Broadway.

Leather—Bags and Baskets. Dog-Carriers If there is a handiness for travelers we've forgot to get, please tell us. Many of these things we gathered in Europe. And everything in this Fifth-floor Leather Store is suitable for giving.

Most wonderful Lunch Baskets, with everything from knives, forks and plates to receptacles for condiments They're for campers, but being new and newly here we've sold half the lot for gifts. $12 to $48.

Traveling Bags, imported; furnished with everything we could think of for toilet use. $20 to $125—the finest has brushes and other articles with real ivory backs and solid silver mountings.

Did you ever see a satchel hold a dog? Cute, and ventilated. Three sizes—either at $5.50.

Then there are wraps to hold shawls and what-not, and all sorts of handy leather things. Fifth Floor.

A Good Food Chopper The man that invented this chopper had little money but lots of spunk. He can't build a big factory—we need to wait and wait for supplies; but "it's mine, all mine," as the song goes. Plenty just now—No. 1 at $1.35; No. 2 at $1.75 and No. 3 at $2.25.

All do the same things—grate crackers, horseradish, chop potatoes, carrots, citron; grind little lots of pork for sausage, beef for Hamburg steaks; meats for croquettes—but the large size cuts meats in best forms for salads.

And this is mince-pie time, too.

No trouble—any child will consider it fun to help. Basement.

Bath Robes Terry — fine colorings; some cotton, some linen, but in a bath robe don't bother much about that—it's the effect (especially if the robe is for giving). We chose these styles in Germany and had the robes made very liberal in size. Just here. Will you get one or two? $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50 and $8. Men's Store, Ninth st.

The Christmas Toy Store

is the brightest, jolliest half acre in New York. Why, think of it, we had careful men at work for weeks and weeks gathering the nicest sort of things in Germany and France.

Here it all is—except the third of it you've bought and hid away till the jolly, happy night arrives.

You ask the charm of buying at Wanamaker's? This: Choosing from the biggest assortments and being sure that whatever you buy is the best of its kind. There is nothing meretricious about the goods we sell. And so, whether the expenditure is to be pennies, dimes or dollars, you do best at this old Broadway store.

Basement, Tenth street side.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MURDER FOR PALTRY GAIN

Postmaster at Scarsdale Killed, and Possibly $20 Obtained.

SEARCH FOR HIS COMPANION

Young Man Who Volunteered to Walk Home with Him Suspected of Firing the Fatal Shot.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Herbert B. Fellows, the Postmaster here and also the local station agent of the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was murdered last night while on his way from the railroad station to his house, which is about half a mile south of the station and near the railroad tracks. The Post Office is in the railroad station, and Mr. Fellows was also the agent of the American Express Company, thus combining three positions in which he handled money. He was in the habit of going home about 8:30 o'clock every evening, and, as there is no safe in the station, he always packed all the money he had received during the day into a little satchel, which he carried home with him.

Last night he went home about 8 o'clock and while eating supper told his wife he had to return to the station, as he had four cows for the Dederers, who keep a dairy farm a short distance away, for which he expected the owners to call. He returned to the station, and on his arrival found Samuel, Harry, and Dyke Dederer there ready to take charge of the cows. They paid the freight, which amounted to $12, and the cows were turned over to them.

When this business had been transacted, Mr. Fellows said he would start for home. A young man who was standing in the station said he would accompany him, as he was going in the same direction. According to the Dederers, Mr. Fellows and this young man appeared to be well acquainted, and on friendly terms. The young man is described by Samuel Dederer as being about seventeen years old and five feet seven inches in height. He wore a light-colored mackintosh and smoked cigarettes incessantly.

About 11 o'clock Mrs. Fellows, who up to that time had supposed her husband was waiting for the owners of the cows, became alarmed at his prolonged absence. She asked Alfred Graff, a neighbor, to look for him. Mr. Graff, after a search along the roadway, found Mr. Fellows lying unconscious by the roadside at the top of a little hill which runs down to the railroad tracks. Mr. Graff summoned a couple of Italians from a house near by and they carried Mr. Fellows to his home, where he died at 10 o'clock this morning without recovering consciousness. The cause of his death was a bullet wound behind the left ear.

Detectives have been scouring the country to-day trying to find some trace of the young man who walked away from the station with Mr. Fellows. Detective William Knapp thinks the description given of the young man answers that of a young man who is reported to have boarded a south-bound train at Tuckahoe, three miles south of Scarsdale, about 11:30 o'clock last night. The man would have had ample time to walk there from this place, and is supposed to have made his way to New York.

The description of the young man tallies with the appearance of Edward Burnz, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnz, live about two miles from here. His mother was found at home this afternoon, and she said that her son went away from home about a week ago, after a quarrel with his father. The boy came home unexpectedly last evening, and after a little while left, as he said, to take the 8 o'clock train to New York. That would have accounted for his presence in the railroad station. The police are now exerting all their energies to the capture of young Burnz, who is supposed to be in New York.

The satchel which Mr. Fellows carried was found to-day in the garden of Mrs. Corrigan, back of the Tuckahoe railroad station. It contained a quantity of papers, but the money was missing. It is thought that the murderer did not obtain more than $20, including the $12 paid to Mr. Fellows by the Dederers.

Mr. Fellows was thirty-eight years old, and had lived here five years. Besides his wife, he leaves a nine-year old son.

Edward Burnz, suspected of murdering Postmaster Herbert D. Fellows, at Scarsdale, was arrested early this morning at the main entrance to Madison Square Garden, where he was going with a woman to see the bicycle race.

HAVANA REJECTS DADY'S BID.

Objections Made to Plans for City Sewers and Repaving.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The municipality has rejected Mr. Michael J. Dady's bid for sewering and paving Havana by 12 votes against 3. It was argued against acceptance that any such contract should be approved by an elected Municipal Council, and not by one nominated. It was also pointed out that Mr. Dady's scheme did not include the suburbs of Vedado, Jesus del Monte, and Cerro, and was not in other respects complete.

The opponents of acceptance contended that Havana, although badly needing a good system of paving and sewerage, had gotten along with the present system, and should therefore wait until some thoroughly satisfactory scheme had been propounded, instead of accepting Mr. Dady's contract, which, aside from alleged imperfections, would prove far too costly. Mayor Lacoste's special report against acceptance was very strong.

EPISCOPALIAN NEEDS IN CUBA.

Bishop Whitaker Will Study Conditions in the Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania and Bishop in charge of the Episcopal Church in Cuba, will make an ecclesiastical tour of the greater part of the Island of Cuba next month.

Bishop Whitaker's purpose in visiting the Island is to study the interests and needs of the Church in that jurisdiction. The Bishop will, in all probability, be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Powers, the general missionary. The tour will consume about one month.

Although Cuba has been a very difficult field in which to carry on the work of the Church, much good has been accomplished by the missions, which are firmly established in Matanzas and in Havana.

TROOPS IN CUBA RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Formal orders were issued from the War Department to-day to give effect to the recently announced decision of Secretary Root to reduce the force of United States troops in Cuba. The headquarters and eight companies of the Fifteenth Infantry, now in Santiago and Puerto Principe Province, Cuba, are ordered home. Of these, the headquarters and four companies go to Plattsburg Barracks, and the remaining battalion to Governors Island, N. Y. The latter will relieve the present battery of the Fifth Artillery, at present stationed at Governors Island, making it available for service at some other point on the coast.

One squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, also stationed at Puerto Principe, is ordered to Fort Riley, Kan. This will leave eight troops of the Eighth Cavalry in Puerto Principe and one squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, the other squadrons of the latter being ordered to Texas, from which State they were originally drawn. They will relieve three troops of the Ninth Cavalry, now in Texas, who in turn will be sent back to the Department of Colorado, to such points as may be designated by the commanding General of that department. One company of the Seventh Infantry, now at Plattsburg Barracks, is ordered to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich. This is the headquarters of that regiment, and it is the intention to gradually concentrate there the various detachments of the Seventh, now scattered over the United States.

MEMORIAL TABLETS ERECTED.

Two at West Point Are in Memory of Soldiers and Sailors.

WEST POINT, Dec. 5.—Two marble tablets presented by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, and erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the War of Independence and of the officers and enlisted men who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war, were unveiled this afternoon in the Cadet Chapel of the United States Military Academy. The programme included a presentation address by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, wife of Major Gen. Roe; the acceptance of the tablets by Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and an address by Prof. Peter S. Michie.

The exercises were held in the Cadet Chapel. Among those present were Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President of the Daughters of the Revolution; Prof. and Mrs. Bash of New York, several representatives of the Society of Foreign Wars, and all the officers and members of the post, and Mrs. Holbrook of the Holland Dames, Capt. Andrews of the Colonial Wars, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Dayton, Mr. D. C. Carr, and Gen. Roe of the Indian Wars, and Mrs. Jacobs of the Mayflower Society.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE ELECTION LAW.—Frank A. McShane, who, after having been arrested on a charge of false registration and illegal voting, on the ground that he had not acquired a legal residence in the election district in which he registered and voted, and brought before Justice Bookstaver on a writ of certiorari, was yesterday ordered to be discharged. During the last few years McShane, who is twenty-four years old, had worked in various places about the city, but had never been prosperous. About a year ago he was told he could not get steady employment at Bellevue Hospital, but was engaged and set at work in the laundry of that institution, under an agreement that he should receive board, lodging, and clothes in return for his services. He was not engaged for any definite period, but was subject to discharge at any time. He had not, however, any intention of returning to his former residence, which was at the house of an aunt, in another election district. Justice Bookstaver, in directing McShane's discharge, said the only question in the case was whether he was "kept" in the institution in the sense in which that word was used in the section of the Constitution providing that, for the purpose of voting, no person should be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while kept at any almshouse or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity. There are employed at Bellevue 119 paid employes and 153 "unpaid laborers," to which class McShane belonged. No attempt was made, Justice Bookstaver said, to show that this latter number was unnecessarily large, nor that it would be for the best interests of the institution and the public to have it diminished. It might well be that a large portion of the services necessary in such an establishment could be more economically procured by engaging persons to perform them for board, lodging, and clothes than would be the case if money were paid. Whether or to what extent that was true in this case did not appear, the Court said, and would not be decisive of the application if it did. That was a question of the management of the institution rather than of the position of the defendant. The test that determined his rights was whether he received more than his services were worth. If he did not, he could not be said to have been "kept," even partially, at the institution. No attempt was made to show that he did not, and certainly no presumption could be made against him.

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NEGLIGENTLY SETTING FIRE TO INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL.—Wilhelmina Hoffman recovered judgment on a verdict in her favor in a suit to recover damages from John King and John McCullough, who were then receivers of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, for damages claimed to have been occasioned by a fire negligently set by the railroad's employes. It appeared that during a dry time, and when a high wind was blowing, a fire was started alongside the tracks of the road by sparks from a locomotive, and that this fire spread in a continuous and direct line over woodlands belonging to several proprietors for a distance of about two miles, and there destroyed fences and standing timber belonging to Mrs. Hoffman worth $75. All the lands burned over were forest lands, except those of the railroad, which consisted simply of the usual strip for a right of way. A judgment of the Third Appellate Division affirming that of the trial court has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Haight, giving the opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Gray, O'Brien, Bartlett, and Martin, holds that the rule of liability for fires, negligently set, is the same whether they occur in the country or in a city or village. The damage must be the proximate result of the negligent act, and it must be such as the ordinary mind would reasonably expect as a probable result of the act; otherwise no liability exists. It was held to be the duty of the railroad company in times of drought to keep its right of way free from combustible material liable to be ignited by sparks from its locomotives, and if such inflammable material upon its own land was negligently ignited and it communicated with adjoining property and loss resulted, the company was liable for its neighbor's injury; but the liability extended no further, and if the fire was communicated from the neighbor's property to other property beyond, the further loss must be borne by the owner, for it was not the proximate result of the negligence. Judge Vann gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker, holding that it was a question which the trial Judge properly left to the jury whether the destruction of the plaintiff's property was the natural and direct effect of negligence on the part of the defendants; that it was for the jury to take into account all the circumstances, including the distance the fire ran before it reached her property, and decide whether it was the proximate cause of the injury.

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PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—Benjamin De Jong, who was injured while attempting to drive his horse and wagon across the Erie Railroad near Sparkill, in Rockland County, brought an action against the Erie Railroad Company for damages. Within an hour or two after the accident Dr. William C. McKeebee, a surgeon employed by the company, called upon Mr. De Jong and began to treat him for his injuries. This treatment was continued for about four weeks, with the patient's consent, notwithstanding he was informed that he was entitled to his own physician. While attending him the doctor conversed with him in regard to the circumstances of the accident, and obtained his signature to a written statement concerning the manner in which the collision occurred. When the doctor was called on the trial to testify on behalf of the defendant, an objection to the question whether the plaintiff said to him that he had not observed the train until he was struck, because it was incompetent, as being a privileged communication between physician and patient, was sustained. A judgment given on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett. The Court holds that the prohibition in Section 834 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to communications between physicians and patients extends only to such communications as are necessary to enable the physician to act in his professional capacity, and does not extend to admissions made by the patient of facts which have no possible relation to the professional conduct of the physician, and the surgeon in this case might testify that during his visits to the plaintiff the latter informed him that he did not observe the train until he was struck.

***

FIRE INSURANCE.—A judgment recovered by George Solomon, as assignee for creditors of Henry Thoesen, in his suit to recover upon a fire insurance policy issued by the Continental Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York to Thoesen, and with its consent transferred to the plaintiff, which judgment was sustained by the First Appellate Division, was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The policy in question required the insured to give "immediate notice" of any loss to the insurer, and prohibited any suit for recovery until after full compliance with this condition. The Court of Appeals, Judge Martin giving the opinion, holds that this provision does not mean that instant notice must be given, but that notice shall be given within a reasonable time, under all the circumstances; that it could not, therefore, be held, as a matter of law, that the service of a notice of loss was not within a reasonable time, or that the referee was not justified in finding that the defendant received sufficient notice of the plaintiff's loss, under the conditions of the policy, where a notice was given about fifty-three days after the fire occurred, it appearing that the insured assignee was not acquainted with the terms of the policy, and that the delay in informing himself of its conditions, and in giving notice to the company, was due principally to the fact that the policy, at the time of the fire, was contained in a safe in the building which was destroyed. Judge Vann gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Gray, holding that the plaintiff had not met the burden of excusing his delay in giving notice, by sufficient evidence of diligence. Instead of doing his best, plaintiff did virtually nothing, and his default was held to stand wholly without excuse.

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HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL.

CENTENNIAL. PARIS, 1878.

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Sealskin, Persian and Baby Lamb Jackets, Capes & Muffs a Specialty.

We particularly recommend our large importation and collection of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Persian and Ermine Collarettes in Exquisite designs.

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Style Book Mailed on Application.

An Interesting Experiment

Interesting because it teaches a useful lesson.

Draw a glass full of water from a faucet. Place it on a level table. Add as much more water to it, drop by drop, as you possibly can. Do this until the water stands above the brim of the glass and one drop more would cause it to overflow.

It would seem that nothing more could be put into that glass, yet if you take some substance that is readily dissolved, such as common table salt, you will be surprised at the really enormous amount that you can add to that completely full glass of water without causing it to overflow.

Now try this same experiment with another glass full of Londonderry Lithia Water.

You will be more than surprised to see how much *more* salt will be dissolved by the Londonderry water.

Just consider the reason for this.

It is apparent that Londonderry is a wonderfully absorbent water.

The reason Londonderry is so marvelously absorbent is because it is absolutely pure.

Those who drink Londonderry enjoy good health because this water permeates the entire system and absorbs all of the poisonous secretions that have collected in the body.

Wherever Londonderry Water is used there is no danger of stones in the kidneys or bladder, for it dissolves all calcenias matter.

Londonderry Lithia Water also neutralizes other poisons, such as uric acid, which causes rheumatism and gout.

WIGS.

The proper construction of a wig, so that it may be stylish and absolutely proof against detection, is a science that few have mastered. Our wigs are absolute perfection in fit and finish. We never permit work to leave our establishment unless thoroughly satisfactory to our patrons and perfect in every detail in our expert opinion.

Hair Dyes and Hair Tonics.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N. Y.

Edwd. Ridley & Sons.

Millinery, Ribbons,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS! *DOLLS!!* **BOOKS!!!**
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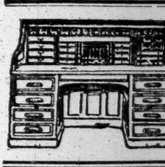

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Great Variety of Style and Price.

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CUBAN ORPHAN SOCIETY,
Hotel Waldorf-Astoria,
Entrance 33d Street,
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1899, from 11 to 7 o'clock
Christmas Gifts. Children's Amusements.
Admission, 25 cents. Children Free.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum 57th St. and 7th Av.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Anti-Trust Laws and the Gold Standard Favored.

PHILIPPINES TO BE HELD

Pledge Made by Congress to Cuba a Sacred Trust.

PACIFIC CABLE NEEDED

Legislation for Isthmian Canal, Navy, and Army Urged—Foreign Relations, Pensions, and New Possessions Discussed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity, and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every Government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent. less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent. more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than in any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,034.35. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.75 and those from internal revenue $273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,033,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,-559.67.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and, upon the basis of present appropriations, the expenditures will aggregate $600,058,112, leaving a surplus of $40,900,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the Treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,837.72, of which $239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The operations and confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the Treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of Section 3,694, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,413,789.91, and, as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,600 at the end of the year. Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The Treasury Department therefore offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1904 or the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600. The premium paid by the Government on such purchases was $2,263,52, and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the Government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

EXISTING BANKING LAWS.

In its earlier history the National Banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the National Banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that National banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

POWER TO SELL BONDS.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for the rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the Government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the Government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the Government. We are doing these things with the means at hand.

Happily, at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficit revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury, and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations, that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the Congress. Our National development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of Constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the Government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home, and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the departments of the Government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense, and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their products a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets, upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, means more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

TRUST LEGISLATION WANTED.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

The Industrial Commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which previously to the formation of the combination were conducted separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress exercises over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison in his annual message of Dec. 3, 1889, says:

"Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress on the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both. It invests the several Circuit Courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States District Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interState or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the Federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interState commerce, such as the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland, in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says:

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries.

"If does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power."

The State legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different States take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different States arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regarding State lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of State laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress within the limitations of its Constitutional power to so supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

FIREIGN RELATIONS DISCUSSED.

A review of our relations with foreign States is presented, with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

The long-pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States Senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, Sept. 10, 1897. In view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the Sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the Government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the public peace, this Government, after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian Government, was constrained to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian Government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this Government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this Government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the Senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States Minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter, and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representative. On the establishment of the new Government our Minister was directed to enter into relations therewith.

Gen. Pando was elected President of Bolivia on Oct. 23.

Our representative has been instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the Government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern States.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian Legislature.

During the past Summer two National ships of the United States have visited Brazilian ports on a friendly mission and been cordially received. The voyage of the Wilmington up the Amazon River gave rise to a passing misunderstanding, owing to confusion in obtaining permission to visit the interior and make surveys in the general interest of navigation, but the incident found a ready adjustment in harmony with the close relations of amity which this Government has always sedulously sought to cultivate with the commonwealths of the Western Continent.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper, The Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled after a controversy of several years by an agreement assessing at $30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian Government, in three installments of $10,000 each.

The good-will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extensions of facilities by the Panaguan Canal Commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama Canal and other projected routes across the Isthmus of Darien.

Toward the end of October an insurrectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian Republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive result, and is still in progress.

Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

The neighboring island republic of Santo Domingo has lately been the scene of revolution, following a long period of tranquility. It began with the killing of President Heureaux in July last, and culminated in the relinquishment by the succeeding Vice President Figuereo of the Presidential office in favor of the insurgents. The first act of the provisional Government was the calling of a Presidential and constituent election. Juan Isidro Jimenes, having been elected President, was inaugurated on the 14th of November. Relations have been entered into with the newly established Government.

The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, when apparently on the threshold of a complete federal organization by the adoption of a Constitution and the formation of a national Legislature, was disrupted in the last days of November, 1898, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras abandoned the joint compact, each resuming its former independent sovereignty. This was followed by the reception of Minister Merry by the Republics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Hunter in turn presented his credentials to the Governments of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the diplomatic agencies of the United States in Central America, for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaraguan Envoy has been accredited to the United States.

An insurrectionary movement under Gen. Reyes broke out at Bluefields in February last and for a time exercised actual control in the Mosquito territory. The Detroit was promptly sent thither for the protection of American interests. After a few weeks the Reyes Government renounced the conflict, giving place to the restored supremacy of Nicaragua. During the interregnum certain public dues accruing under Nicaraguan law were collected from American merchants by the authorities for the time being in effective administration. Upon the titular Government regaining power a second payment of these dues was demanded. Controversy arose touching the validity of the original payment of the debt to the de facto regent of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States Minister and the Foreign Secretary of Nicaragua, whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British Consul pending an adjustment of the matter by direct agreement between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controversy is still unsettled.

ISTHMIAN CANAL RECOMMENDED

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan Government on the 10th of October, on the ground of non-fulfillment within the 10 years' term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This Government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian Canal Commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential details.

This commission, under the Presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, (retired,) entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua, along the route of the Panama Canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Atrato River, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

FRIENDSHIP OF CHILE.

A pleasing incident in the relations of this Government with that of Chile occurred in the generous assistance given to the warship Newark when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposition of Chile found expression. That country has acceded to the convention for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics, in which organization every independent State of the continent now shares.

The exchange of ratifications of a convention for the revival of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission and for the adjudication of claims heretofore presented but not determined during the life of the previous commission, has been delayed by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean Senate upon the amendments attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. This formality is soon to be accomplished.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of Northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last Winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the Imperial Government is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future.

The extension of the area open to international and foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao, (Kiao-Chau,) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to Congress of Dec. 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendations which had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions of the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited, but the Congress failed to take action.

I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

FRANCE AND THE EXPOSITION.

The death of President Faure in February last called forth those sincere expressions of sympathy which befit the relations of two republics as closely allied by unbroken historic ties as are the United States and France.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts, and products of the United States at the World's Exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by Congress, and to the friendly interest the French Government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress.

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the Commissioner General are ably directed toward a strictly representative display of all that most characterizes the marked American achievement in the inventive arts and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions.

In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce, the doctrine of evolution and the rule of the survival of the fittest must be as inexorable in their operation as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unrelaxed endeavor and constant advance in achievement. The present extraordinary impetus in every line of American exportation and the astounding increase in the volume and value of our share in the world's trade may not be attributed to accidental conditions.

The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our National character and find expression year by year in every branch of handicraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subdued to the artisan's will and made to yield the largest, most practical, and most beneficial return. The American exhibit at Paris should, I am confident will, be an open volume, whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy, and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions and the justice of our claim to an important place in the marts of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatever walk of trade or manufacture it may appear, and by orderly classification and attractive installation is the task of our commission.

The United States Government Building is approaching completion, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty, in architectural plan, and in completeness of display, to represent our Nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site, already given by the municipality, near the exposition grounds, to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American National Institute, for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study.

I am informed by our Commissioner General that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors, from every State in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Puerto Rico, or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

A number of important international congresses on special topics affecting public interest are proposed to be held in Paris next Summer in connection with the exposition. Efforts will be made to have the several technical branches of our Administration efficiently represented at those conferences, each in its special line, and to procure the largest possible concourse of State representatives, particularly at the congresses of public charity and of medicine.

GERMANY'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, on the North Sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on Sept. 2 of a parcels post convention with the German Empire.

In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this Government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

The several Governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughter house and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two Governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize an invitation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective Legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be open for the desirable result indicated.

Efforts to obtain for American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have, after several years of patient representation, happily succeeded, and one of the most important American companies has been granted a concession to continue business in that kingdom.

I am also glad to announce that the German insurance companies have been readmitted by the Superintendent of Insurance to do business in the State of New York.

Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain, Germany acquired the Caroline Islands by purchase, paying therefor $5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German Government that the rights of American missionaries and traders there will be considerately observed.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the great lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, for wrecking and salvage.

Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of Articles III. and IV. of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American Commissioners proposed that the subject of marking be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British Commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two Governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about the head of Lynn Canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two Governments may end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

This Government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed.

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States Consul was authorized, upon the request of the British Government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State Governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of the British interests. The discharge of this function is happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this Government toward both the combatants.

LYNCHING OF ALIENS.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the Government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged.

The authorities of the State and a representative of the Italian Embassy have separately investigated the occurrence, with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged ownership of the victims, and it not appearing that the State had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law, an independent investigation has been set on foot, through the agency of the Department of State, and is still in progress. The result will enable the Executive to treat the matter with the Government of Italy in a spirit of fairness and justice. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The recurrence of these distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a foreign country suggests that the contingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. In his annual message of Dec. 9, 1891, my predecessor, President Harrison, said:

"It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has never been done, and the Federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the State charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international suits growing out of such incidents be regarded in such sense as Federal officers as to make this Government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its Constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights."

A bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens was introduced in the Senate in March of 1892, and reported favorably March 30. Having doubtless in view the language of that part of Article III. of the treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, between the United States and Italy, which stipulates that "The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other, most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives," the bill so introduced and reported provided that any act committed in a State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country and constituting a crime under the laws of the State or Territory shall constitute a like crime against the United States and be cognizable in the Federal courts. No action was taken by Congress in the matter.

I earnestly recommend that the subject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. The necessity for some such provision abundantly appears. Precedent for constituting a Federal jurisdiction in criminal cases, where aliens are sufferers, is found in precedents from the existing statute, which gives to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of civil suits brought by aliens where the amount involved exceeds a certain sum. If such jealous solicitude be shown for alien rights in cases of merely civil and pecuniary import, how much greater should be the public duty to take cognizance of matters affecting the life and the rights of aliens under the settled principles of international law, no less than under treaty stipulation, in cases of such transcendent wrong-doing as mob murder, especially when experience has shown that local justice is too often helpless to punish the offenders?

After many years of endeavor on the part of this Government to that end the Italian Government has consented to enter into negotiations for a naturalization convention, having for one of its objects the regulation of the status of Italians (except those of an age for active military service,) who, having been naturalized in the United States, may revisit Italy. It is hoped that with the mutually conciliatory spirit displayed a successful conclusion will be reached.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its Nineteenth Article, on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until Aug. 4, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable conventional reform, Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured, control being gained of taxation, customs revenues, judicial administration, coasting trade, and all other domestic functions of government, and foreign extra-territorial rights being renounced.

Comprehensive codes of civil and criminal procedure, according to Western methods, public instruction, patents and copyrights, municipal administration, including jurisdiction over the former foreign settlements, customs tariffs and procedure, public health and other administrative measures have been proclaimed. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of American citizens or interests, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the change has been prepared.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States transport ship Morgan City, while stranded at Kobe. Permission has been granted to land and pasture army horses at Japanese ports of call on the way to the Philippine Islands. These kindly evidences of goodwill are highly appreciated.

NEED OF A PACIFIC CABLE.

The Japanese Government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, a branch connection with the coast of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relation.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it.

I recommend that in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the Government, the Postmaster General be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible bid to be awarded the contract; the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

INTIMACY WITH MEXICO.

The year has been marked by constant increase in the intimacy of our relations with Mexico and in the magnitude of mutually advantageous interchanges. This Government has omitted no opportunity to show its strong desire to develop and perpetuate the ties of cordiality now so long happily unbroken.

Following the termination on Jan. 20, 1899, by Mexico of the convention of extradition of Dec. 11, 1861, a new treaty, more in accordance with the ascertained needs of both countries, was signed Feb. 22, 1899, and exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 22d of April last. Its operation thus far has been effective and satisfactory. A recent case has served to test the application of its Fourth Article, which provides that neither party shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, but that the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up if in its discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

The extradition of Mrs. Mattie Rich, a citizen of the United States, charged with homicide committed in Mexico, was, after mature consideration, directed by me in the conviction that the ends of justice would be thereby subserved. Similar action, on appropriate occasion, by the Mexican Executive will not only tend to accomplish the desire of both Governments that grave crimes go not unpunished, but also to repress lawlessness along the border of the two countries. The new treaty stipulates that neither Government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed exclusively within the territory of the other. This will obviate in future the embarrassing controversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexico's assertion of a claim to punish an American citizen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The International Water Boundary Commission, organized by the convention of March 1, 1889, for the adjustment of questions affecting the Rio Grande frontier, has not yet completed the labors further extension of its term for one year, until Dec. 24, 1899, was effected by a convention signed Dec. 2, 1898, and exchanged and proclaimed in February last.

An invitation extended to the President of Mexico to visit Chicago in October, on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the United States Government Building in that city, was cordially accepted by him, with the necessary consent of the Mexican Congress, but the illness of a member of his family prevented his attendance. The Minister of Foreign Relations, however, came as the personal representative of President Diaz, and in that high character was duly honored.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been under discussion with the Government of Russia for several years, with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adherence to the beneficent principle of arbitration which her Plenipotentiary conspicuously favored at The Hague disarmament conference, when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States.

A suggestion for a permanent exposition of our products and manufactures in Russia, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcomed by the Imperial Government that it may not inaptly take a fitting place in whatever legislation the Congress may adopt looking to the enlargement of our commercial opportunities abroad.

AGREEMENT ON SAMOA.

Important events have occurred in the Samoan Islands. The election, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King, Malietoa Laupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general act, was to be decided by the Chief Justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the rival Chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British warships became imperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being, the kingship being abolished and a provisional Government established. Recommendations unanimously made by the commission for a permanent adjustment of the Samoan question were taken under consideration by the three powers parties to the general act. But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change was nec

in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice, by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants, by instituting needed sanitary reforms, by spreading education, by fostering industry and trade, by inculcating public morality, and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that place of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker States whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

On the 10th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the Government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated, and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal governments of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime, and so long as we exercise control over the island, the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

For the relief of the distressed in the Island of Cuba the War Department has issued supplies to destitute persons through the offices of the army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations, at a cost of $1,417,354.07.

To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army, and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of $75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the mustered rolls, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggregated $2,547,750, which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of Jan. 5, 1899, for that purpose.

Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation, $293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and $88,944.03 for aid to the destitute.

AT PEACE WITH SPAIN.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, the two Governments accredited Ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transferred to Madrid the Hon. Bellamy Storer, its Minister at Brussels. This was followed by the respective appointment of Consuls, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war. In addition to its Consular representatives in the United States, the Spanish Government has appointed Consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally recognized during the military administration of the affairs of that island.

Judicial intercourse between the courts of Cuba and Puerto Rico and of Spain has been established, as provided by the treaty of peace. The Cuban political prisoners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being released and returned to their homes, in accordance with Article VI. of the treaty. Negotiations are about to be had for defining the conventional relations between the two countries, which fell into abeyance by reason of the war. I trust that these will include a favorable arrangement for commercial reciprocity under the terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act. In these, as in all matters of international concern, no effort will be spared to respond to the good disposition of Spain, and to cultivate in all practicable ways the intimacy which should prevail between two nations whose past history has so often and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship and by community of interests.

I would recommend appropriate legislation in order to carry into execution Article VII. of the treaty of peace with Spain by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain.

CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

The United States Minister to Turkey continues, under instructions, to press for a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the disorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of these claims are of many years' standing. This Government is hopeful of a general agreement in this regard.

In the Turkish Empire the situation of our citizens remains unsatisfactory. Our efforts during nearly forty years to bring about a convention of naturalization seem to be on the brink of final failure through the announced policy of the Ottoman Porte to refuse recognition of the alien status of native Turkish subjects naturalized abroad since 1867. The statutes do not allow this Government to admit any distinction between the treatment of native and naturalized Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing in the eye of international law a dual allegiance are prevented from entering Turkey or are expelled after entrance. Our law in this regard contrasts with that of the European States. The British act, for instance, does not claim effect for the naturalization of an alien in the event of his return to his native country, unless the condition be realized by the law of that country or stipulated by treaty by it and the naturalizing State.

The arbitrary treatment in some instances of American productions in Turkey has attracted attention of late, notably in regard to our flour. Large shipments by the recently opened direct steamship line to Turkish ports have been denied entrance on the score that, although of standard composition and unquestioned purity, the flour was pernicious to health because of the deficient "elasticity," as indicated by antiquated and untrustworthy tests. Upon due protest by the American Minister, and it appearing that the act was a virtual discrimination against our product, the shipments in question were admitted. In these, as in all instances, wherever occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign country, upon specious pretexts, to discrimination compared with the like products of another country, this Government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for its citizens and their goods. Failing this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided by the statutes.

ANGLO-VENEZUELAN TREATY.

The international commission of arbitration, appointed under the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award on Oct. 3 last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which has existed for the greater part of the century. The award, as to which the arbitrators were unanimous, while it does not meet the extreme contention of either party, gives to Great Britain a large share of the interior territory in dispute and to Venezuela the entire mouth of the Orinoco, including Barima Point and the Caribbean littoral for some distance to the eastward. The decision appears to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

Venezuela has once more undergone a revolution. The insurgents under Gen. Castro, after a sanguinary engagement in which they suffered much loss, rallied in the mountainous interior and advanced toward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President Andrade quitted Caracas, where Gen. Castro set up a provisional Government, with which our Minister and the representatives of other powers entered into diplomatic relations on the 20th of November, 1899.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS.

The fourth section of the Tariff act approved July 24, 1897, appears to provide only for commercial treaties which should be entered into by the President, and also ratified by the Senate within two years from its passage. Owing to delays inevitable in negotiations of this nature, none of the treaties initiated under that section could be concluded in time for ratification by the Senate prior to its adjournment on the 4th of March last. Some of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time, and the resulting conventions have since been signed by the plenipotentiary. Others, within both the third and fourth sections of the act, are still under consideration. Acting under the executional power of the Executive in respect to treaties, I have deemed it my duty, while observing the limitations of concession provided by the fourth section, to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations, and submit them to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Conventions of reciprocity have been signed during the Congressional recess with Great Britain for the respective colonies of British Guiana, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Turk's and Caicos Islands, and with the Republic of Nicaragua.

Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France and with the Argentine Republic.

WORK OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

In my last annual message the progress noted in the work of the diplomatic and Consular officers in collecting information as to the industries and commerce of other countries, and in the care and promptitude with which their reports are printed and distributed, has continued during the past year, with increasingly valuable results in suggesting new sources of demand for American products and in pointing out the obstacles still to be overcome in facilitating the remarkable expansion of our foreign trade. It will doubtless be gratifying to Congress to learn that the various agencies of the Department of State are co-operating in these endeavors with a zeal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the cordial recognition of our business interests, but are exciting the emulation of other Governments. In any rearrangement of the great and complicated work of obtaining official data of an economic character which Congress may undertake it is most important, in my judgment, that the results already secured by the efforts of the Department of State have been carefully considered with a view to a judicious development and increased utility to our export trade.

PAN-AMERICAN BUREAU.

The interest taken by the various States forming the international union of American republics in the work of its organic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics of South and Central America are now represented in it.

The unanimous recommendation of the international American conference, providing for the international union of American republics, stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union had given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, that the union should continue to be maintained for another period of ten years, and thereafter, under the same conditions, for successive periods of ten years each.

The period for notification expired July 14, 1899, without any of the members having given the necessary notice of withdrawal.

Maintenance is therefore assured for the next ten years. In view of this fact and of the numerous questions of general interest and common benefit to all of the republics of America, some of which were considered by the first International American conference, but not finally settled, and others which have since then grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various republics constituting the union should be invited to hold at an early date another conference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, which has already enjoyed this honor.

The purely international character of the work being done by the bureau and the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active co-operation which the various Governments of the Latin-American republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibiting, and the zealous endeavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through it commercial intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of amity and confidence between its various members and the nations of this continent.

EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the County of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1899.

This exposition, which will be held in the City of Buffalo, in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract, and within a day's journey of which reside 40,000,000 of our people, will be confined entirely to the Western Hemisphere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico, the Central and South American republics, and most of the States of the United States, that these countries and States will make a unique, interesting, and instructive exhibit, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.

The law provides an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the exposition by the Government of the United States from its executive departments and from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this Government exhibits, a Board of Management has already been created, and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, and safe keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited. This board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties, as provided for by the law. I have every reason to hope and believe that this exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations of this continent.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved Dec. 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures especially adapted to export trade was held in Philadelphia from the 14th of September to the 1st of December, 1899. The representative character of the exhibits and the widespread interest manifested in the special objects of the undertaking afford renewed encouragement to those who look confidently to the steady growth of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable fact in the economic development of the United States in recent years. A feature of this exposition which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection of samples of merchandise produced in various countries, with special reference to particular markets, providing practical object lessons to United States manufacturers as to qualities, styles, and prices of goods such as meet the special demands of consumers and may be exported with advantage.

In connection with the exposition, an international commercial congress was held, upon the invitation of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, transmitted by the Department of State to the various foreign Governments, for an exchange of information and opinions, with the view to the promotion of international trade. This invitation met with general and cordial acceptance, and the congress, which began its sessions at the exposition on the 13th of October, proved to be of great practical importance, from the fact that it developed a general recognition of the interdependence of nations in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with reference to the gradual removal of existing impediments to reciprocal relations, without injury to the industrial interest of either party.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delegates from twenty-six countries were assembled at The Hague on the 18th of May as members of a conference in the interest of peace. The commission from the United States consisted of the Hon. Andrew D. White, the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Stanford Newel, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy, Capt. William Crozier of the United States Army, and the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, Secretary. The occasion seemed to be opportune for serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences, a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal was included in the instructions to the delegates of the United States.

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864, and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention provide for the maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration.

The mediation provided for by the convention is purely voluntary and advisory, and is intended to avoid any invasion or limitation of the sovereign rights of the adhering States. The commissions of inquiry proposed consist of delegations to be specifically constituted for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contesting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of international differences before resorting to the use of force. The provision for arbitration contemplates the formation of a permanent tribunal before which disputed cases may be brought for settlement by the mutual consent of the litigants in each separate case. The advantages of such a permanent tribunal over impromptu commissions of arbitration are conceived to be the actual existence of a competent court, prepared to administer justice, the greater economy resulting from a well-devised system, and the accumulated judicial skill and experience which such a tribunal would soon possess.

While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunal, the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention, carefully guarded the historic position of the United States by the following declaration:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

Thus interpreted, the convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts may be regarded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens, whose deep sense of justice, expressed in numerous resolutions and memorials, has urged them to labor for this noble achievement. The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than twenty sovereign States, further commends it to the favorable action of the Senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits.

WORK OF THE ARMY.

Since my last annual message, and in obedience to the acts of the Congress of April 22 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 volunteer officers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14,831 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Manila, and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that the Congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors, and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

By the act of March 2, 1899, Congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the regular army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,030 enlisted men and 1,524 officers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the regular army and 594 officers and 15,388 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while 504 officers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Manila.

The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise 2,051 officers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge, and the transportation of the new troops to take their places have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done, for which too much credit cannot be given the War Department.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Puerto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men; in Puerto Rico, 87 officers and 2,855 enlisted men and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Puerto Ricans, while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17,371 men, and in Hawaii 12 officers and 453 enlisted men.

The operations of the army are fully presented in the report of the Secretary of War. I cannot withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in trying situations, their willing sacrifices for their country, and the integrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our island possessions.

In the organization of the volunteer regiments, authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, it was found that no provision had been made for Chaplains. This omission was doubtless from inadvertence. I recommend the early authorization for the appointment of one Chaplain for each of said regiments. These regiments are now in the Philippines, and it is important that immediate action be had.

MAILS FOR NEW POSSESSIONS.

In restoring peaceful conditions, orderly rule, and civic progress in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and, so far as practicable, in the Philippines, the rehabilitation of the Postal Service has been an essential and important part of the work. It became necessary to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native population. To meet this requirement has involved a substantial reconstruction. The existing systems were so fragmentary, defective, and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organization had to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

The appointment of Director General of Posts of Cuba was given to an expert who had been Chief Post Office Inspector and Assistant Postmaster General, and who united large experience with administrative capacity. For the Postmastership at Havana the range of skilled and available men was scanned, and the choice fell upon one who had been twenty years in the service as Deputy Postmaster and Postmaster of a large city. This principle governed and determined the selection of the American officials sent not only to Cuba, but to Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of the natives as minor Postmasters and clerks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general guidance of the Postmaster General, was made essentially independent. It was felt that it should not be a burden upon the Postal Service of the United States, and provision was made that any deficit in the postal revenue should be a charge upon the general revenues of the island. Though Puerto Rico and the Philippines hold a different relation to the United States, yet, for convenience of administration, the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended by them. The development of the service in all of the islands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American lines with free delivery, money order, and registry systems, and has given the people mail facilities far greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital agency of industrial, social, and business progress, but an important influence in diffusing a just understanding of the true spirit and character of American administration.

DOMESTIC POSTAL SERVICE.

The domestic Postal Service continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenues will each exceed $100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately since the revival of prosperous times the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual deficit. In this connection the report of the Postmaster General embodies a statement of some evils which have grown up outside of the contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise the privilege of the pound rate, and shows that if the matter had been properly classified and had paid the rate which it should have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of $6,610,000 there would have been on one basis a surplus of $17,637,570, and on another of $5,733,836.

The reform thus suggested, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, would not only put the Postal Service at once on a self-sustaining basis, but would permit great and valuable improvements, and I commend the subject to the consideration of the Congress.

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The Nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habitual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the navy, and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imposed.

It cannot be doubted that Congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the subject is fully presented. I unite in his recommendation that the Congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed. In the matter of naval construction Italy and Japan, of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the navy as suggested by the Secretary.

REPORT ON PATENTS.

Our future progress and prosperity depend upon our ability to equal, if not surpass, other nations in the enlargement and advance of science, industry, and commerce. To invention we must turn as one of the most powerful aids to the accomplishment of such a result. The attention of the Congress is directed to the report of the Commissioner of Patents, in which will be found valuable suggestions and recommendations.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 991,519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the year was 40,991. The number dropped by reason of death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years, and other causes was 43,186, and the number of claims disallowed was 107,919. During the year 89,054 pension certificates were issued, of which 37,677 were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,355,052.95, which was $1,651,461.61 less than the sum of the appropriations.

The Grand Army of the Republic at its recent National Encampment held in Philadelphia has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion and were honorably discharged; provided that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor and were married to the soldier, sailor, or marine on account of whose service they claim pension prior to the date of the act.

The present holding of the department is that if the widow's income aside from her daily labor does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to wit, $96 per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while if the widow's income independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor exceeds $96, she would not be pensionable under the act. I am advised by the Commissioner of Pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred has varied widely under different administrations of the Pension Office, as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of Pensions recommends that, in order make the practice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should be not less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the Pension Office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the Act of June 27, 1890, whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of $250 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice, and heartily recommend it.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

The Dawes Commission reports that gratifying progress has been made in its work during the preceding year. The field work of enrollment of four of the nations has been completed. I recommend that Congress at an early day make liberal appropriation for educational purposes in the Indian Territory.

PREPARING FOR THE CENSUS.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, the preliminary work in connection with the Twelfth Census is now fully under way. The officers required for the proper administration of the duties imposed have been selected. The provision for securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the Nation, is broader and more comprehensive than any similar legislation in the past. The Director advises that every needful effort is being made to push this great work to completion in the time limited by the statute. It is believed that the Twelfth Census will emphasize our remarkable advance in all that pertains to National progress.

SALE OF PACIFIC ROADS.

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, the commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Interior, has made an agreement of settlement, which has had my approval, of the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. The agreement secures to the Government the principal and interest of said bonds, amounting to $58,812,715.48. There has been paid thereon $11,762,543.12, which has been covered into the Treasury, and the remainder, payable within ten years, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, is secured by the deposit of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railway Companies. The amounts paid and secured to be paid to the Government on account of the Pacific Railroad subsidy claims are:

Union Pacific, cash	$58,448,223.75
Kansas Pacific, cash	6,303,000.00
Central and Western Pacific, cash	11,798,314.14
Notes, secured	47,050,172.36
Kansas Pacific, dividends for deficiency due United States, cash	821,897.70
Making a total of $124,421,607.95.	

The whole indebtedness was about $130,000,000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the Government has realized the entire amount, less about $6,000,000, within a period of two years.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

On June 30, 1898, there were thirty forest reservations, (exclusive of the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve in Alaska,) embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. During the past year two of the existing forest reserves, the Trabuco Canyon (California) and Black Hills, (South Dakota and Wyoming,) have been considerably enlarged, the area of the Mount Ranier Reserve, in the State of Washington, has been somewhat reduced, and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco Mountains, (Arizona,) the Black Mesa, (Arizona,) Lake Tahoe, (California,) Gallatin, (Montana,) Gila River, (New Mexico,) and Fish Lake, (Utah,) the total estimated area of which is 5,205,775 acres. This makes at the present time a total of thirty-six forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 46,021,899 acres. This estimated area is the aggregate acreage within the boundaries of the reserves. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein, and these have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be of the greatest use to the people.

Protection of the National forests, inaugurated by the Department of the Interior in 1897, has been continued during the past year, and much has been accomplished in the way of preventing forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large tracts covered by forests which will eventually be reserved and set apart for forest use. Until that can be done, Congress should increase the appropriations for the work of protecting the forests.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Agriculture is constantly consulting the needs of producers in all the States and Territories. It is introducing seeds and plants of great value and promoting fuller diversification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes, and vegetables are imported for all parts of the United States. Under this encouragement the beet sugar factories multiply in the North and far West, semi-tropical plants are sent to the South, and congenial climates are sought for the choice productions of the Far East. The hybridizing of fruit trees and grains is conducted in the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of tea gardens into the Southern States promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with tea. The subject of irrigation where it is of vital importance to the people is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim injured or abandoned lands, and information for the people along these lines is being printed and distributed.

Markets are being sought and opened up for surplus farm and factory products in Europe and in Asia. The outlook for the education of the young farmer through agricultural colleges and experiment stations, with opportunity given to specialize, in the Department of Agriculture, is very promising. The people of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands should be helped by the establishment of experiment stations to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, India rubber, and other tropical products, for which there is demand in the United States.

There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time, and the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in making the best possible roads from local material and in experimenting with steel tracks. A more intelligent system of managing the forests of the country is being put in operation, and a careful study of the whole forestry problem is being conducted throughout the United States. A very extensive and complete exhibit of the agricultural and horticultural products of the United States is being prepared for the Paris Exposition.

ACQUISITION OF PHILIPPINES.

On the 10th of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the Government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 2d of March the Congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish Government on the 1st of May.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the Government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized Commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the Executive, but by the Constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this Government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country "nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in the exercise of their personal and religious rights." That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents"; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as Dec. 4, before the cession and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was instructed to restore peace and tranquillity and to undertake the establishment of a benefi cent government which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." On the same day, while ordering Gen. Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that "the most important thing is that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On the 1st of January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this Government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission, composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, were instructed to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; the Hon. Charles Denby, for many years Minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate, these Commissioners set out on their mission of goodwill and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this Government, which made their errand preeminently one of peace and friendship.

REVOLT AT MANILA.

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the Commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The insurgent leaders hoped for a time when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American Army and Navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their every act of forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until, finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which Gen. Otis justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th of February the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition, where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor."

A copy of this fell by good fortune into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of Feb. 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps, and, in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss. This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our Commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major Gen. Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that we should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible for us to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

REBELLION TO BE CRUSHED.

The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the Commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the Island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own Constitution and laws, came exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the Major General commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the Island of Negros should consist of a Military Governor appointed by the United States Military Governor of the Philippines, and a Civil Governor and an Advisory Council elected by the people. The Military Governor was authorized to appoint Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Public Instruction, an Attorney General, and an Auditor. The seat of the government was fixed at Bacolod. The Military Governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the Military Governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The Civil Governor advises the Military Governor on all public civil questions and presides over the Advisory Council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by Secretaries of State in our own system of government.

The Advisory Council consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the Commanding General.

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the Military Governor of the Island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

(1) A voter must be a male citizen of the Island of Negros.

(2) Of the age of twenty-one years.

(3) He shall be able to speak, read, and write the English, Spanish, or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth $500 or pay a rental on real property of the value of $1,000.

(4) He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.

(5) He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

(6) Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the Government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

The Governor has the right to ve

the commission and the Admiral and Major General commanding the Department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this Government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable Government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

CONGRESSMEN LEFT TO ACT.

The future Government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy, and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay, instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the Islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored, it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates, further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme.

But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members there as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people what Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores.

FUTURE OF HAWAII.

Some embarrassment in administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawaiian Islands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the Republic of Hawaii as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its Government under our system was not effected. While the municipal laws of the islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the islands and do not touch many subjects of importance which are of a broader National character.

For example, the Hawaiian Republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the islands, and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lessee, or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agreement of entry. Questions of doubt and difficulty have also risen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports, with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance and exit therefrom; as to patents and copyrights; as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the island and of the Federal Government.

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five Commissioners to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. These Commissioners were duly appointed, and, after a careful investigation and study of the system of laws and government prevailing in the islands and of the conditions existing there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of the "Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to Congress on Dec. 6, 1898, but the bill still awaits final action.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our Constitution, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for Federal courts in the island and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a Judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the Federal Constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the Territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this Territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purposes of local government, adopting the form of a municipal constitution and charter, under which said officials have been appointed, and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health, and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools, have been passed. These proceedings and the ordinances passed by such municipalities are without statutory authority and have no sanction, except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration, the population consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under circumstances which require more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order, and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district, with one Judge, one Marshal, and one District Attorney, yet the civil and criminal business was more than doubled within the past year, and is many times greater, both in volume and importance, than it was in 1884. The duties of the Judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The territory should be divided into at least two districts, and an additional Judge, District Attorney, Marshal, and other appropriate officers be provided.

There is practically no organized form of government in the Territory. There is no authority, except in Congress, to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the Congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of Territorial organization should not be provided. Following the precedent established in the year of 1805, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the Governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the Territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the Congress, if in session, and, if that body is not in session, then by the President.

In this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and Government of the towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for sanitary, and other such purposes could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the Territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the Government of Puerto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Puerto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production, and social and private right in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much if any legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the Federal Government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish Federal courts and Federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii.

Besides the administration of justice there are the subjects of the public lands, the control and improvement of rivers and harbors, the control of the waters or streams not navigable, which under the Spanish law belonged to the Crown of Spain, and have by the treaty of cession passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries, the importation of contract labor, the imposition and collection of internal revenue, the application of the navigation laws, the regulation of the current money, the establishment of Post Offices and post roads, the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the island into the United States, the establishment of ports of entry and delivery, the regulation of patents and copyrights—these, with various other subjects which rest entirely within the power of the Congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession of Puerto Rico she has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products, except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The Island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for this one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Puerto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 persons were reduced to absolute destitution without homes, and deprived of the necessaries of life. To the appeal of the War Department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people, the War Department has expended for the relief of the distressed $392,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

It is desirable that the Government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the Executive Department, should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that Congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary Government, which shall provide for the appointment by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a Governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that for legislative purposes upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a Federal character a legislative council, composed partly of Puerto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the Congress or the President, prior to going into effect.

In the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the principle of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own Government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people because I doubt whether in habits, training, and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirement for these people, as for all people, is education. The free schoolhouse is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions founded upon common sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guarantees of life, liberty, and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld; the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offenses, and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners, should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.

What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat:

"The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of the public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests."

CENTENARY OF WASHINGTON.

In accordance with the act of Congress providing for an appropriate National celebration in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee, consisting of the Governors of all the States and Territories of the United States, who have been invited to assemble in the City of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, which, with the committees of the Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of this celebration.

Congress at its last session appropriated $5,000 "to enable the Chief of Engineers of the army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations, and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property." In accordance with the provision of this act, the Chief of Engineers has selected four eminent architects to submit designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply for the intention, "a memorial to American patriotism." The designs are now being prepared, and as soon as completed will be submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of War. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country who visit the National Cemetery, an ornament to the capital of the Nation, and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favor and approval.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The Executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified.

Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The applications of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments responsible for their efficiency, that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in an Executive order dated May 29, 1899.

The principal feature of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character, which it was thought might be better filled were there a non-competitive examination in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the War Department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the President, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy yard service.

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results stated show that under the operation the public service has improved, and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism, and the administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened, and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character, and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

TO HONOR WASHINGTON.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the Republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the Father of His Country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them, as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under authority of the United States and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this Nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

Tone of Disappointment in London Over the President's Scant References to Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—All the morning papers have editorials upon President McKinley's message to Congress. The Daily Telegraph says:

"What differentiates the present from preceding messages is its all but formal admission that the United States has been drawn into the outer eddies of Eastern politics. It is the Far East which is the real reason for this partial abandonment of Monroeism. So far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no apprehension, but rather unqualified satisfaction, at the new departure. Great Britain, the United States, and Germany are the powers most concerned in maintaining the 'open door,' and that is all which is implied in the use of the word 'alliance,' about which so much unnecessary fuss has been made."

The Daily Mail says:

"Commercial expansion is the dominant note of the message. The utmost cordiality is expressed toward Germany, and the President's tone toward England is distinctly friendly, but, although the political aspect of the message contains for England no disturbing features, its commercial pronouncements cannot be read with the same degree of satisfaction. Shipping subsidies are plainly hinted at. If Congress carries these into effect, British shipowners and shipping firms will have to break through all rings and enter upon a new epoch of enterprise."

The Daily News says:

"It is quite evident that the United States are to become one of the great naval powers of the world. Mr. Chamberlain will find but cold comfort if he reads between the lines of the message. While it urges a good understanding with all countries, it is not effusive toward our own. If it sins anywhere in that way, it is for the benefit of Germany, and Americans will do all in their power to make the two countries the best of friends. Had Mr. Chamberlain postponed his indiscretion a few days he might have given England a better chance."

The Morning Post, after noting that President McKinley's language regarding Great Britain is "cordial but cautious," says:

"We are surprised to find his statements in relation to the new possessions of the United States much less emphatic than those which he used during the Summer and Autumn in the speeches he delivered in various parts of the Republic."

The Standard says:

"The message is comprehensive, but not exciting, especially so far as external relations are concerned. President McKinley's language is carefully guarded on Anglo-American relations. He is friendly, but does not mean to be fervid. Toward Germany, on the other hand, he is very cordial.

"The reference to 'entangling alliances' would probably have been omitted if a certain speech at Leicester had not been delivered. Probably Mr. McKinley's party and most Americans who are connected with industrial interests are anxious to promote close relations with Great Britain, but the Irish voters and the anti-expansionists have to be considered."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Toward Germany Mr. McKinley's friendly expressions have quite a noteworthy emphasis, and, if his tone is a shade cooler with reference to this country, we owe it to the unlucky exaggerations of Mr. Chamberlain.

"President McKinley refrains from a specific allusion to Chinese affairs. Here we have an explanation of the unusual warmth with which he dwells on American friendship for Germany. This is not prompted solely by a desire to vindicate the character of canned meats. He justly appreciates the co-operation of England, Germany, and America in preserving those conditions of commercial rivalry which, as he says, make it generous and open.

"We wish the message had laid stress upon that principle, instead of rejecting an alliance which nobody, except Mr. Chamberlain perhaps, really seeks, and rejecting it in a way to make it appear to the section of American opinion that is not well disposed toward us that we have received a rebuff."

The Times says:

"The President shows the best spirit in touching upon the relations between the United States and the United Kingdom. The delicate nature of the negotiations pending with Canada regarding the Alaskan boundary does not allow him to go beyond the expression of a hope that these will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary. Apart from this, however, a most friendly disposition marks the discussion of the numerous matters of intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

"The benevolent neutrality which has been observed by the United States during our conflict with the Boers is only what might be expected from a Nation in which international law has always been a favorite study.

"The President is looking in the right direction when he contends for the gradual creation of a constitutional system for the Philippines. To insist on a cut-and-dried Constitution at this stage in the history of the Philippines would be no less absurd than to demand, before the war with the Boers had been fought out, that we should settle the future of the Transvaal in accordance with the views of some political theorists at home."

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON THE MESSAGE.

Says It Is an Able Document—Delighted with Alaskan References.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt had this to say to-night of the President's message:

"It is a very able document. The extraordinary prosperity of the country in the face of the fact that we are still stamping out the last embers of the war which was the aftermath of our struggle with Spain speaks sufficiently for the Administration, and, therefore, for the wisdom of the country in placing it in power and in holding up the hands of President McKinley.

"The presentation of the Philippine question in particular is admirable, and I am delighted with what is said about Alaska."

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Work of the National Department of Justice for the Past Year Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Griggs, in his annual report to Congress, reviews the work of the Department of Justice during the year, and then says that application is occasionally made to the department to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations of companies that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies or agreements in restraint of trade or competition.

"Such actions," the Attorney General says, "can be maintained only when the offense comes within the scope of the Federal statute. The only Federal legislation against combinations in restraint of trade is contained in the so-called Sherman act of July 2, 1890.

"It will be observed that this statute is directed only at combinations or monopolies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations. It does not pretend to go into other branches of business or commerce, or attempt in any way to interfere with those transactions which are carried on exclusively within the confines of a State, or which do not amount to what, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, is understood by the term 'inter-State commerce.' The Federal Government has no Constitutional right to supervise, direct, or interfere with the transaction of ordinary business by the people of the several States unless such business relates directly, and not incidentally, to inter-State commerce, and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Attorney General discusses this subject at some length, quoting freely from the decisions of the courts sustaining his position, and in conclusion says:

"In all cases where the facts presented to the Attorney General are capable of legal proof, have established satisfactorily such an agreement or combination in restraint of inter-State commerce as is contemplated by the Sherman act, legal proceedings have been taken by him in the name of the United States either to dissolve the combination or to punish the offenders by indictment."

The Attorney General also refers to the many important questions which have arisen in the administration of the government and affairs of our new insular possessions, and appends copies of opinions rendered by him on the same.

Referring to the work of the Court of Private Land Claims, the Attorney General says:

"It will doubtless be necessary for Congress to provide for some tribunal similar to this court to hear and dispose of, upon such principles as Congress may specify, claims of an incomplete character to public lands in the recently acquired territory of the United States in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. As to Puerto Rico especially, early provision for the determination of questions of this kind ought to be made, and legislation ought to be passed to provide methods and restrictions under which rights in public lands and waters in that island can be acquired. The rivers and streams, as well as the water front on the seaboard, in Puerto Rico, were formerly vested in the Crown of Spain, and the ownership of them has now passed to the United States, and can only be disposed of in accordance with the will of Congress. No structure or improvement for the benefit of the towns or cities which requires the use of the waters of the streams or the shores of the island can now be made, as there is at present no law which authorizes any person to grant the necessary license or permission for even the temporary diversion of the waters, whether navigable or not.'

On the subject of judicial salaries the Attorney General says:

"It is not an uncommon thing to find a lawyer appearing before the United States court in a case where his fee for one argument exceeds the annual salary of the Judge.

"The Judges of the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit and District Courts are inadequately compensated. The same is true of those of the Court of Claims.

"The courts of the United States are everywhere in the civilized world held in the very highest repute; yet their Judges are paid smaller salaries than are allowed by the States to State Judges in very many jurisdictions. I believe that an increase of the salary of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $20,000 a year, of the Circuit Court Judges to $10,000, and of the District Judges to $7,500 a year would be a simple measure of justice and approved by every just-minded citizen."

On the subject of Alaska the Attorney General says:

"The administration of affairs in Alaska, and especially the administration of justice through the courts and court officers, is not satisfactory. The criminal business of Alaska has doubled within the year, and the civil business has multiplied four times over. Complaints of the inadequacy of the provisions established for maintaining law and order and enforcing the criminal statutes are universal. At present there is only one United States Judge, one Marshal, and one District Attorney for this whole vast extent of territory, who are not able to dispose of one-tenth of the business presented." He urged upon Congress the necessity of providing for the appointment of an additional District Judge, an additional United States District Attorney and Marshal, and the territory divided into two districts. He recommends that the salary of the District Attorney or of the District Attorneys, if two are provided, be fixed at $5,000 a year.

HARPERS' TEXTBOOKS SOLD.

Works of This Class Transferred to the American Book Company.

All the college and high school textbooks hitherto published by Harper & Brothers have been transferred to the American Book Company of Chicago and New York, which intends at once to begin printing the works from its own presses. The list includes about 500 different works, and the sale includes the books in stock, the electrotype plates of all the works, and contracts for books which have not yet been written.

At the offices of Harper & Brothers yesterday it was said that the corporation had sold all its common school publications to the American Book Company five or six years ago, and that this sale really completed the transaction begun before the corporation was in financial difficulty. Harper & Brothers intended to abandon the school book business entirely, as it formed but a small portion of the entire business of the concern.

FIRE ENGINE CRASHES INTO CAR.

One of the Horses So Badly Hurt It Has to be Killed.

Fire Engine No. 1 of Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, on its way to a fire at 240 West Nineteenth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was in collision with an east-bound electric car at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. One of the horses drawing the engine was so badly injured that it had to be shot. Four windows of the car were broken, the car's side was smashed in, and ten passengers were so badly frightened that they made a rush to get out.

A west-bound car was letting some passengers off on the west side of the avenue when the east-bound car came along. Driver William Chalmers of the engine had only one hope to avoid a collision, and that was to drive between the two cars. He thought the east-bound car would go ahead and leave a sufficient gap for him to get through. Motorman Joseph Nelson of 244 East Thirty-second Street, however, stopped directly in front of the engine. He was arrested, but later released on bail.

Negro Shoots Woman; Kills Himself.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—William Brown shot Rachel Kiersted, colored, early this morning because she refused to marry him. After shooting the woman, Brown turned the revolver upon himself. He died at noon to-day. The woman probably will live.

DIES IN WHIST CLUB ROOMS.

Mrs. Louisa Loomis Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Louisa Loomis, wife of Charles H. Loomis of 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease, in the rooms of the Cavendish Whist Club, 53 East Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Mary B. Jewett, who has an office in the building, was summoned, but was unable to do anything. A number of women were present at the club when the death occurred. They refused at first to give any information.

Detective Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station was sent to look into the matter, and found nothing to demand an investigation. Dr. Jewett notified the Coroner, and a permit was issued for the removal of the body.

Exhibit of Episcopal Missions.

A mission exhibit was opened yesterday in the basement of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be continued until Friday night. Around the hall are a series of courts representing mission work in Africa, China, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Assyria, Alaska, Cuba, and other parts of the world. The courts are decked with the flags of the respective nations they represent, and the exhibits consist of Bibles and prayer books printed in various languages and tribal dialects, weapons, lace, finery of various descriptions, photographs, and other objects. Missionary rallies are being held in the church itself, among those taking part being Bishops Hare of South Dakota, Moreland of Sacramento, Whitaker of Pennsylvania, and Talbot of Central Pennsylvania.

THE GOVERNOR AND TRUSTS.

Is Seeking Knowledge in Order to Make Recommendations.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Gov Roosevelt is considering the subject of trusts. He has been in conference with experts for the past two days, and will continue to glean advice from sources of this character. He is considering four propositions: Whether the subject is one for National legislation, whether it is one for State legislation, whether there should be legislation from both sources, or whether it is impossible to reach them with legislation.

The Governor has already conferred with Prof. Jenks of Cornell and Prof. Seligman of Columbia, and will next week confer with Prof. Burdick of Columbia, who has made taxation and trusts a subject of careful study. This inquiry is for the purpose of reaching a basis on which recommendation may be made to the Legislature along this line.

The Governor views the question as one which has really never been determined, but one which should be before any attempt is made to pass legislation to meet the condition.

Admiral Dewey Rents a Pew.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Admiral Dewey has rented a pew in the fashionable St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Mackay-Smith is pastor. He has also been chosen a Trustees of the Episcopal Temple, on the Tennallytown Road.

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetizer and Invigorator,

DR SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

(From South America.)

The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

In the World's Great Pure Food Mart.

That Big Special Sale of Five Carloads of Pickles, Olives, Catsups, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, &c., which was begun Monday morning has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. This proves conclusively that the high quality of the goods offered, and the moderate prices, were thoroughly appreciated by the purchasing public. The sale will be continued to-day, and we give below some further quotations on this big consignment, together with quotations throughout this great department generally, any of which we believe you will find difficult to match elsewhere.

50 Cases Fancy Oneida Apple Jelly, per dozen, $2.60; per bottle 22c

Hazel Calf's Foot Jelly, absolutely the finest in the market, per dozen, $3.80; per bottle 32c

75 Cases Hazel Orange Marmalade, our own special importation, per dozen, $1.75; per bot. 15c

50 Cases Hazel Mince Meat, only the choicest beef and finest selected fruits used, 2½-lb. jar, per dozen, $5.35; per bottle 45c

150 Cases Hazel Brand Preserved Whole Fruit, absolutely the finest selected fruit and refined sugar, per dozen, $2.95; per bottle 25c

100 Cases Hazel Pure Fruit Jelly, all varieties, finest selection of fruit and pure refined sugar, per case $4.60; per dozen, $2.35; per bottle 20c

75 Cases Hazel Pure Fruit Jam, assorted, only the choicest fruit used; per case, $4.60; per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

100 cases **Milford Jams,** made from pure fruit in season only; per case, $3.25; per doz., $1.65; per jar . . 14c

100 cases **Milford Pure Fruit Jelly;** per case, $1.85; per doz., 95c.; per jar 8c

75 cases Hazel Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Chow Chow or Onions, choicest quality; 20 oz. bottle, per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

50 cases Hazel Sweet Gherkins, Onions or Mixed Pickles, very appetizing, finest production; 20 oz. bots., per doz., $3.45; per bot. 29c

100 cases **Milford Brand Gherkins, Mixed Pickles and Chow Chow,** excellent quality; per doz., $2.25; per bot. 19c

50 cases **Crown Brand Mixed Pickles,** Chow Chow or Gherkins, gal. bots., per case, $6.20; per doz., $4.15; per bot., 35c.; half-gal. bots, per doz., $2.70; per bot. . . 23c

120 cases **Hazel Tomato Catsup,** made from choicest Red Ripe Tomatoes, and seasoned with the finest spices, per case, $3.45; per doz., $1.75; per bot. 15c

100 cases **Milford or Sunnyside Brand Tomato Catsup,** very choice, per doz., $1.05; per bot. 9c

75 cases **Hazel Brand Worcestershire Sauce,** a delicious relish for meats and soups, per doz., $1.90; per bot. . 16c

50 cases choice **Luncheon Olives,** per doz., $1.30; per bot. 11c

75 cases **Hazel Pitted or Crescent Olives,** very tasty, per doz., $5.80; per bot. 49c

100 cases **Hazel Little Devil Olives,** per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

150 cases **Hazel Brand Queen Olives,** new season's pack, very choice and tasty, per case, $5.65; per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

75 cases **Milford Queen Olives,** choice stock, per case, $5.15; per doz., $2.59; per bot. 22c

25 cases **Kenwood Queen Olives,** choice selection, per case, $5.65; per doz., $2.85; per bot. 24c

50 cases **Fancy French Capers** (surfin), very choice, per doz., $1.65; per bot. 14c

75 cases **Hazel Pickled Walnuts,** very dainty and delicious, per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

150 cases **Hazel Brand Chili Sauce,** a piquant relish, case, $3.75; per doz., $1.90; per bot. 16c

50 cases **Yacht Club Salad Dressing,** as delicious for meats as salads, per doz., $2.95; per bot. 25c

75 cases **Hazel Brand or Royal Salad Dressing,** per case, $4.95; per doz., $2.50; per bot. 21c

25 cases **Hazel Brand or Shrewsbury Tomato Chutney,** a dainty relish, per doz., $2.35; per bot. 20c

25 cases **Bayle's Horse Radish Cream,** a delicious mayonnaise, per doz., $2.00; per bot. 17c

75 Cases Hazel Brand or Beaumarchand Olive Oil, first pressing from the crushed Olives, in quart bottles, per dozen, $5.85; per bottle 49c

25 Cases Santa Leon Salad Oil, per dozen, $2.60; per bottle 22c

Also the following goods at especially low prices for this occasion:

Coffee: Mocha and Java, "popular blend," makes a delightful, rich aromatic cup of coffee, 4 lbs. $1.00; per lb. 28c

Tea: Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Gunpowder, India and Ceylon Teas, the good kind that has given such excellent satisfaction in the past, regularly sold at 50c. and 60c. per lb., 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb. 38c

Meats: Loins of Roasting Pork, per lb. 7½c
Pennsylvania Chickens or Fowl, per lb. 10c
Forequarters of Canada Spring Lamb, per lb. 8½c

Fruits: California Seedless Oranges, per doz. 25c
Fancy Malaga Grapes, 2 lbs. 25c

Vegetables: Kalamazoo Celery, 2 bunches 25c
Fancy heads Lettuce, 7c.; 4 for 25c

Fish: New Importation Holland Herring, per keg . . . 85c

Canned Vegetables: Milford Brand Tomatoes, Orange Blossom Corn or Succotash, per doz., $1.05; per can . . 9c

Canned Fruits: Silver Crown Sliced Peaches, Lawton Blackberries, Farren's Strawberries, Gold Dust Brand Fancy Apricots, per doz., $1.05; per can 9c

Dried Fruits: Extra large fancy Peeled Peaches, per lb. 25c

Hazel Muscatel Raisins, seeded in the most cleanly manner by means of ingenious machinery, 1-lb. pkgs, per doz., $1.40; per pkge. 12c

Boston Brown Bread, baked according to a popular New England recipe and inclosed in hermetically sealed cans, remains fresh any length of time, per doz. $1.15, per can . . 10c

Nuts: Fancy New Mixed Nuts, best quality, 10 lbs. $1.45, per lb. 15c

Hazel Mince Meat, fresh and fruity, made from the choicest beef, deliciously seasoned, 2½-lb. fancy glass jars . 54c

Hazel Cocoa: Is especially pure and wholesome, refreshing and strengthening, without the after effect peculiar to tea and coffee; per doz., $2.35; per can 20c

Hazel Jams: Fresh fruits and sugar, prepared with the strictest regard to absolute cleanliness and high quality, in 1-lb. stone jars; per doz., $2.10; per jar 18c

Glace Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, so superior in quality and flavor to the ordinary kind that many use them as a confection; per lb. 15c

Canned Fish: Hazel Salmon Steaks. We specially recommend this brand, which represents only the choicest parts of the fish, and is far superior to the ordinary qualities;

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES

IN THE HANDS OF CONGRESS.

The President turns the Philippine problem over to Congress very much as President CLEVELAND turned the Hawaiian tangle over to that body after its opposition to his policy of strict justice at Honolulu had created a situation with which it was beyond the power of the Executive to deal satisfactorily. Mr. MCKINLEY fails to recommend or suggest the final plan for the government of the Philippines. He leaves everything to Congress, to which the determination of the political status of the islands was committed by the treaty—as well as by the Constitution.

At the same time it is not difficult to see what is in the President's mind, or to forecast with reasonable confidence the various steps to be taken in our work of organizing a government for our dependent possessions in the East. Peace must be first secured, and that is at hand. After civil order has been restored and sufficient safeguards against fresh insurrections have been provided, we shall be at liberty to proceed to the building of the framework of a civil government, local and general.

Local government should be our first care. We think there will be very general assent given to the opinion expressed by the President that we ought to begin at the bottom, "first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial government, a central government at last to follow." It is plainly our duty and our wisest course to become acquainted with the people we have undertaken to protect, and to make them better acquainted with us. The poorest and slowest way to go about this would be to set up a central government at Manila and then send our provincial Governors to exhibit their symbols of authority among a local population of strangers.

The shortest and surest way is to "build from the bottom." The city or the group of neighboring villages offers the natural unit of civil government. In the work of establishing the local executive power, in setting up courts and schools, and providing for the protection of the people in their daily pursuits, the agents of the United States Government would have the most favorable opportunity possible to gain the confidence of the Filipinos and to disabuse their minds of any unfavorable impressions as to us or our purposes which scheming Tagalos may have there implanted. It is near contact, not remote relation, that gives acquaintance and engenders trust. From the municipality to the province is the natural step. Is it not altogether probable that in the course of this building up of civil institutions the President's representatives, if they are wisely chosen, will be able to make it unmistakably manifest that our procedures have that sanction which home critics of our Philippine policy hold to be essential, the "consent of the governed"? The peaceful progress of our constructive work and the willing co-operation of the natives in organizing the government they are to live under, and in a large measure to administer, would leave no doubt about their consent.

The instruments through which this work of setting up the machinery of government in the Philippines may be best accomplished are already on the ground and subject to the orders of the President. We need only point to the brilliant examples of Gen. HENRY in Puerto Rico and of Gen. LEONARD WOOD in Cuba to justify the opinion that the men who have commanded our troops in the war against the now fleeing insurgents are likely to prove the most efficient and the wisest organizers the President can choose for his purpose. With the death, capture, or disappearance of AGUINALDO many of the army officers will no longer be engaged in active military duty. Probably within a few months several of the experienced general officers and a large number of regimental officers could without detriment to the service be assigned to civil duties under the President's direction.

It is of the highest importance that our work in the islands be kept altogether free from the plague of politics. If the duty were assigned to army officers, that would be assured. Their capacity in organization and administration would unquestionably be much higher than that of any corresponding number of civilians whom the President could persuade to undertake the task. Abuses would not be likely to grow up under them and they would be little exposed to the danger of mistakes due to mere rawness. Add to these qualifications the fact that they are already acquainted with the peculiarities and customs of the Filipinos, and it will be apparent that among the one thousand regular officers now in the Philippines we have a body of men from whom a corps of specially equipped organizers can be chosen who would be sure to give a good account of themselves.

The President has the power to begin this work without the action of Congress. It is likely, however, that at the present session legislation dealing with the future political status of the islands will be enacted or attempted. It would be unwise and prejudicial to the interests of the Filipinos and to our own to attempt to create in one act a complete plan of government for the islands. Something may be left to be learned by experience, something to the intelligent suggestions of the men who make the beginnings. Much may be safely left to the discretion and the wisdom of the President.

We hope President MCKINLEY's clear and candid review of the causes that led to the conflict with the insurgents and his statement of the faithful efforts made to prevent it will not be entirely overlooked in anti-imperialist circles in Boston and Chicago. It should convince any fair-minded American that the President is not the swaggering tyrant that his enemies have represented him to be. Indeed, for all that class of Americans who deserve to be described as fair-minded and who are free from the trammels of party, the message goes far to destroy the issue of imperialism which BRYAN, AGUINALDO, and the league in Boston have earnestly striven to boost into prominence for next year. Only the unreasoning vote can now be influenced by the appeals of anti-imperialism.

MR. M'KINLEY ON "TRUSTS."

It is presumably shrewd politics for Mr. MCKINLEY, in his last message before the Presidential election, to take the wind out of the sails of Mr. BRYAN in any way that he reasonably can. We have not the slightest desire to attribute unworthy motives to the President in his official recommendations, and it is evident that in what he has to say about the only issue that Mr. BRYAN has discovered since 1896, that of "trusts," Mr. MCKINLEY speaks with entire sincerity. Mr. BRYAN himself could hardly adopt a different tone. The message, however, leaves the two candidates on substantially the same platform, and makes a serious contest between them a little ridiculous so far as this question is concerned.

For that matter, it is not easy to see how either of them could expect any one to differ seriously with a platform so entirely vague and formless. Take Mr. MCKINLEY's. He starts out with the assertion that "combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of Congress." He then proceeds to recount that an industrial commission created by Congress has been at work preparing this subject for the "attention of Congress" for the past eighteen months without reaching any conclusions. He recites what President HARRISON had to say in 1889 and the provisions of the law that was passed in 1890, which were apparently as severe as they could be made. He then quotes President CLEVELAND in 1896 to the effect that the law had been of no practical value. Finally he points to the decisions in the cases of the Trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic Association as the only successes attained under this law. These cases, in the opinion of many good judges, were not those of attempts to suppress reasonable competition, but to carry out the provision of the Inter-State Commerce act requiring uniform rates. At any rate, they do not touch the combinations referred to by Mr. MCKINLEY.

And what is his recommendation? Simply and solely that Congress shall give the subject "studied deliberation" "resulting in wise and judicious action." It is a lame and impotent conclusion. It would be gross flattery to call it a statement of policy or of principle. It is in effect a confession of mental vacuity as to a matter of political discussion. In that regard neither Mr. BRYAN nor any one else can hope to rival it.

THE MESSAGE ON THE CURRENCY.

The expressions of the President referring to the currency are on the whole extremely satisfactory. It is to be assumed that they are in harmony with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be submitted to-day, and they are in entire harmony with the bill of the House caucus committee. The prospect of legislation in accordance with these views is, therefore, bright.

As to the "existing gold standard," the President is explicit. He holds that the Secretary of the Treasury "should be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary" to support that standard, and to maintain the parity of gold and silver and "the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts." This authority should include long or short bonds, as the occasion may require. The President refers temperately and candidly to the difficulties of the Treasury in times not long past, and to the means used to meet them. He points out that the transactions of the Government have been conducted on a gold basis, that bonds have been sold for gold and paid in gold, that the parity of all money issued or coined by the Government has been maintained, that to do this it has been necessary to issue bonds, under disadvantageous conditions, and it may be necessary to do so again. Now is the time, therefore, to change the disadvantageous conditions and give the Secretary of the Treasury all the authority required. Considering the unfair use made of the fact that money was borrowed under President CLEVELAND for precisely these purposes, this statement by the President is creditable to his sense of justice as well as to his judgment. This Nation should not forget, and if it is decently grateful it will not forget, that it was the firm will and dauntless courage and uncompromising honesty of President CLEVELAND in the stormy and perilous period from 1893 to 1896 that preserved the honor of the Government, the integrity of the standard of value, and the rights of all who have or who can earn money. When the legislation now proposed is secured, the Nation will but enjoy ample provision for the easy and constant performance of the task that he performed so faithfully and well with scant and uncertain means and against bitter opposition.

The President recognizes the need of a bank currency more adapted to the growing and changing conditions of commerce. He refers only to the need of a greater volume of money supply, and this he contemplates obtaining by increasing the percentage of bank issues, the reduction of the tax on circulation, and the authority to establish banks of smaller capital. These are excellent measures in their way and as far as they go. Their advocacy by the President is doubtless due to his confidence in his Secretary of the Treasury. The same influence can be relied on to bring the President in due time to recognize that the real need of the country is a bank currency that will not only be large enough at times of the greatest activity, but will contract automatically at times when the activity diminishes. The whole subject of bank currency, however, though it is of much intrinsic importance, is not nearly so important now as the fixing of the standard of value beyond all cavil or uncertainty, and the provision for its absolute maintenance. On this the President is entirely clear and sound.

A CORN KITCHEN AT PARIS.

Mr. PECK, our Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, could not have made a wiser disposition of $10,000 than he has made in devoting that sum to the maintenance of a "corn kitchen" at Paris during the exposition. As we have had occasion to remind our readers, this is by no means the first venture in this direction. When Mr. HEWITT was in Congress he made a persistent effort to have a suitable "exposition" made of the possibilities of Indian corn for the feeding of the nations. And an American citizen, Mr. MURPHY, made the tour of Europe for the purpose of familiarizing the populations with the uses of the most prolific of all the cereals. This gentleman, animated by personal enthusiasm, and furnished with official credentials, though with very insufficient funds for his patriotic purpose, did a great deal toward introducing American corn into Europe, and the bread made with a mixture of it is still known in Germany as "Murphybrod."

This present attempt is made under better auspices than any of its predecessors. It is not only more distinctly official, but, as a citizen and leading business man of Chicago, the centre of the "corn belt," Mr. PECK is aware of the enormous National importance to us of cultivating and diffusing a knowledge of the principal product of the prairies. At present it is only the Italians, among European peoples, who have any adequate knowledge of the nutritive capabilities of Indian corn, and they only in the limited form of what they call polenta and we call mush. The demand in the British Islands is mainly for the food of cattle. But the statistics of our export when compared with the statistics of our production suffice to show that we have by no means made the most of one of our chief products and the most characteristic and exclusive of our cereals.

It seems really absurd that, with a corn crop valued last year at over $500,000,000 we should have exported only $68,000,000 worth of corn and the "relatively derisory" amount of less than $2,000,000 worth of cornmeal, when, out of a wheat crop of $70,000,000 less in value, we exported $144,000,000 and of wheat flour $73,000,000 worth, against the beggarly two millions' worth of cornmeal. It is a reproach against our commercial shrewdness and enterprise that we have not given Europe more authentically to understand the uses of our corn crop. That reproach we may hope that Mr. PECK's official action will do more than official action has done heretofore to remove. If an adequate "exposition" is made of this product at Paris it ought to be rendered impossible hereafter for the corngrower of the Northwest to use his surplus crop for fuel as the most profitable disposition he can make of it.

THE BATTLE OF THE MODDER.

The military advantage that commercial control gives has been as strongly illustrated in the campaign in South Africa as in our own civil war or in our war with Spain. What advantage the British in the field propose to themselves from keeping secret from Europe the details, even of battles already fought and operations already completed, may not be clear. But it is evident that the officers in the field and the officials in London do see an advantage in it; and it is not deniable that they have completely succeeded in their purpose. They have complete control of all the means of communication between the scene of action and the outside world. They have made such use of this control that not only are we not in possession of the Boer version of any of the recent fighting, but the details, from unofficial British sources, of the battle of the Modder, which was fought on the 27th of November, were not allowed to see the light in London until yesterday.

While there is no reason at all to distrust Lord METHUEN'S official accounts of that desperate fight, there is also reason to believe that the Boer reports would put a different face upon it in several respects. The British guess that the Boer loss was "tremendous" in comparison with the British does not seem to be very well founded. The Boers fought under cover, while the British were compelled to expose themselves in the open and to cross a "fire zone" more dangerous than any to which anybody who occupied it had ever been exposed. Moreover, the retreat of the Boers was conducted apparently in perfect order and without a sign of the panic that might have been expected to follow great losses. The British carried their immediate point, the command of the river and of the crossing, but at a fearful cost. The Boers are in a position to "fight another day." There is no reason to suppose that the passage of the Modder leaves an open road to Kimberley. Neither is that the view taken of the result in Great Britain. In fact, the tone of the British press implies a consciousness that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S diplomacy has had a graver issue than its author or any one else expected. Of the ultimate result there can be no doubt. But in the meanwhile it appears that Great Britain needs more troops in South Africa than she has there, and, with the very "household regiments" ordered to the scene of war, it is by no means clear where the additional troops needed are to come from or how they can be soon got ready.

Meanwhile Gen. SHERMAN'S famous remark that "war is hell" is receiving its exemplification. While the British are so much more highly civilized than the Boers, it does not appear that the actual combatants of the rank and file on the British side have any advantage over their enemies in that respect. The accounts of the battle leave very little to choose in point of primitive savagery. While it is charged that one side fired upon field hospitals and ambulances, upon the other it is admitted that Boers were shot and bayoneted after they had surrendered. It is appalling to think what a legacy of race hatred such a war will leave behind it, and it is a reproach to civilization that the questions at issue should not have been found susceptible of some more humane settlement.

THE HOMELY FORTH BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your recent illuminating editorials on bridge designing "as she is" practiced from an editorial chair, and, with the aid of a kodak, taking in the scope of European as well as American practice, may I ask if you have not neglected to consider the Hogarthian lines of beauty of the Forth Bridge, near the braw toon o' Edinburgh?

If there ever was a more homely, ungainly, clumsy, and stupidly appearing structure erected by the hand of man than this, then it has never been my ill-fortune to see it. And yet it perfectly fulfills its function; thus realizing the highest, the very highest, attainment of any manual production—efficiency of purpose. If it ever fails, 'twill only be from its own weight. Whether or not landscape gardeners and editorial experts could have hung it with drapery to produce a finer scenic effect without reducing the factor of safety, is a question you can answer as well as any other. But if my advice were called for, I would suggest experimenting on the pyramids of Ghizeh, where you will find benchmarks ready to start from, truly located and set by Col. Prout. If this experiment should fail, the reputation of the founders is so well established as not to be affected thereby.

And yet your moving motive, however far from the mark your intentions have landed, is worthy of commendation. There are yet two other phases of the subject you might consider, possibly with more certainty of logic, namely: the cost of aesthetic construction, and the artistic qualifications of the political Bridge Commissions, the Controllers, and the Mayors, who, in fact, limit and determine, largely, the character of structure which the engineer must design within the limits of practicability. And there's the rub, and thereby hangs many a tale.

JOHN THOMSON,
President of the Engineers' Club.
374 Fifth Avenue, New York, Dec. 4, 1899.

Is This the Ugliest?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in your esteemed editorial of this morning on the looks of our new bridges:

And in no European country, we believe, not even in England, would it be possible to erect such important and conspicuous structures as the new bridges are to be without taking more safeguards than we have taken that they shall not be eyesores.

I am forced to the conclusion that you never nourished your mind by observing the Forth Bridge. EDWARD C. NORTH.
New York, Dec. 3, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Aguinaldo's Plight.

Aguinaldo seems to have reached that part in the play where if he is discovered he will be lost.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Profitless.

Miss Chicago—Money talks, you know.
Miss Boston—A vulgar apothegm; culture makes no concession to the loquacity of lucre.—Boston Courier.

Time's Changes.

When two members of the class of 1900 meet the greeting is: "Hullo, old man!"
When two members of the class of '44 meet the salutation is: "Hullo, old boy!"—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Cause to be Discouraged.

Mr. Youngpop—My little girl is nearly two years old, and hasn't learned to talk yet.
Mr. Henpeckke—Don't let that worry you. My wife says she didn't begin to talk until she was nearly three, and now—.—Philadelphia Record.

Her Own Fault.

Mrs. Dibbs—Mme. Chic, I pay you more than Mrs. Hibbs, and yet you put more style into her frocks.
Mme. Chic—Well, Mrs. Dibbs, that's what you get for being so easy to please.—Indianapolis Journal.

WHEN YOU ASK THE LORD TO SMITE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Call on God to give His blessing
To your cause if you will;
Let the faith that was with Moses
Be your own in trouble still,
If you will;
But remember, in the hour
When you ask the Lord to smite,
That your foe may be addressing
The same God with all his might,
Sure, as you are sure, that he is
In the right!

Go to battle fondly trusting
In Jehovah, if you please,
With high hope and spreading nostrils
And with firmness in your knees,
If you please;
But beware of praying unto
The Great Master on His throne
As if He were bound to succor
And to strike for you alone—
As if God were but a chattel,
And your own!

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Republicans Will Insist Upon a Majority Upon All Committees—To Provide for New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Three caucuses were held in the Senate end of the Capitol to-day. They were under the auspices respectively of the Republican, the Democratic, and the Independent Senators, the last named including the Silver Republicans and the Populists. Each meeting discussed reorganization of the committees and referred details to special committees.

Senator Allison presided at the Republican caucus, and was empowered to select a committee of nine to confer with the opposition and make the apportionment of members.

Senator Penrose made an inquiry as to what was to be done in the matter of filling the offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, but was informed that that subject was not embraced in the call.

There was a suggestion that the Republican representation on committees should be in proportion to the Republican membership of the Senate, and in reply to a question Senator Allison said that the Republicans numbered about five-eighths of the entire Senate.

After some discussion the suggestion was abandoned because of the effect that such a demand in the Senate would have upon the House, where the Republicans have proportionately a much smaller majority. There was, however, a general understanding that the Republicans should have a clear majority on all committees.

Senator Hale moved a committee on the insular possessions of the United States, and upon the suggestion of Senator Lodge agreed to amend his motion so as to provide for the two new committees, one to cover Cuba and the other to include affairs of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The motion was referred to the proposed Committee on Committees, but no disposition was made of a suggestion made sotto voce by Senator Mason that he, Senator Hoar, and Senator Hale should be given places on the proposed Philippine Committee.

The conference really delegated the whole subject to the Committee on Committees, which Senator Allison promised to appoint promptly.

The Democrats transacted no business beyond the unanimous selection of Senator Jones of Arkansas as Chairman of the caucus to succeed Senator Turpie, and the authorization of the Chairman to appoint a committee to confer with the Republican committee on the reorganization of the standing committees.

The independents agreed to act with the Democrats in the organization of the Senate, and Senator Pettigrew was appointed to act as a member of the Minority Committee on Committees. This conference was attended by all the Silver Republicans and Populist Senators, of whom there are eight.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Representatives Offer 861, Together with 30 Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The rush of bills in the House of Representatives yesterday was the greatest in the memory of House officials, the total being 861 bills, public and private, and thirty resolutions.

Among the bills introduced are those of Mr. Bingham (Penn.) authorizing the construction of the League Island Navy Yard dry dock, Philadelphia, of stone instead of wood, with a limit of cost of $1,100,000; by Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) extending the time for building the East River Bridge to Jan. 1, 1905; by Mr. Elliott, for an investigation of the cause of yellow fever.

Representative Corliss (Mich.) introduced a bill for a Pacific cable to be built by the Government, to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, and China at a limit of cost of $8,000,000, of which $500,000 is to be immediately available. The route and general control are placed under a Pacific cable commission, including the Postmaster General and Chief Signal Service officer of the army.

Representative Tawney (Minn.) introduced in the House a resolution for the creation of a committee of seventeen members to be known as the "Committee on Insular Affairs," to have jurisdiction over "affairs concerning insular territory, acquired or occupied, under treaty with Spain of Dec. 10, 1898, including the Island of Tutuila, Samoa."

The resolution also provides that the committee shall be privileged.

Representative Gillett (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for uniform divorce laws; Mr. Grout (Mass.) a Constitutional amendment against polygamy; Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) a bill for postal savings banks; Mr. Graham (Penn.) for service pensions, and Mr. Mahon (Penn.) for establishing a bureau of public health.

Among the joint resolutions introduced in the House were those of W. Alden Smith (Mich.) for a pan-American conference to consider arbitration; inquiring of the Secretary of State as to German adulteration of wines and German discrimination against American beef, fruit, and horses; providing for a reciprocity commission, and calling for information as to the non-building of naval vessels on the great lakes.

Mr. Burton (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, so far as it restricted the building of warships on the great lakes. Others were introduced by Mr. Ketchum, (N. Y.,) for a Constitutional amendment against church or ecclesiastical appropriations by States; by Mr. Stephens, (Texas,) for a Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax; by Mr. Corliss, (Mich.,) for the election of Representatives for four years; by Mr. Roberts, (Mass.,) for a Constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to limit the hours of labor in States.

PLANNING HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Henderson May Name Them Before Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Henderson has not yet definitely determined when the committees of the House will be announced, whether before or after the holidays, but the expectation is that it will be just before the adjournment for Christmas. The time is required for conferring with new members and learning their capabilities for different lines of work. In the main it is expected that old members will retain their former places, and if this is observed there will be the following important vacancies:

Ways and Means, three Republicans; Appropriations, one Republican and one Democrat; Judiciary, four Republicans and one Democrat; Banking and Currency, four Republicans and two Democrats; Commerce, one Republican and one Democrat; Rivers and Harbors, two Republicans; Foreign Affairs, two Republicans and one Democrat; Military Affairs, five Republicans and two Democrats.

The three vacancies on Ways and Means are attracting special attention, among those mentioned for the places being Moody and McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, who succeeded Dingley, and William Alden Smith of Michigan.

Brief Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—To-day's session of the Senate lasted two hours and forty minutes, practically the entire time being consumed in the reading of the President's message. Little attention was paid to the reading by a majority of the Senators. Many of them did not remain in the Chamber; some quietly discussed matters of interest with their colleagues, and a few followed the reading from the pamphlet copies which had been placed on their desks.

At the conclusion of the reading the death of Senator-elect Hayward was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

CENSUS EXPERTS APPOINTED.

Men Named to Take Charge of Various Groups of Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Director of the Census to-day made the following appointments of special agents in charge of designated groups of inquiries:

Franklin Allen of New York City, Secretary of the American Silk Association, expert special agent in charge of silk manufacture statistics; William J. Battison of Boston, connected with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, special agent in charge of wool manufactures statistics; Edward W. Parker of the Geological Survey, in charge of statistics of coke, petroleum, lead, copper, and other metals; George C. Houghton of Lynn, Mass., Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in charge of statistics of leather and its products, and F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey, in charge of statistics on irrigation.

SIR HENRY TATE DEAD.

Was the Donor of the Tate Collection and Picture Gallery—In Youth a Grocer's Apprentice.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sir Henry Tate, formerly head of the firm of Henry Tate & Sons, sugar refiners, and donor of the Tate Collection and Picture Gallery, Westminster, is dead.

Sir Henry Tate was the greatest patron of art possessed by England in the latter half of this century. After he had made an immense fortune he set one aim before himself. That was the recognition in their own country of the merits of the modern English schools of painting. With this idea Sir Henry acquired a collection of masterpieces of English painters, and, when the terms of his offer to present them to the nation were not agreed to, built the Tate Gallery to house them, and gave both the building and its contents to the people.

Henry Tate was the founder of his own fortunes. He was born at Chorley, Lancashire, eighty years ago. His father was a poor country clergyman, and the poverty of the family made it necessary for the boy to earn his living at an early age. He was apprenticed to a grocers, and at the end of his apprenticeship started in business on his own account. He might have been a country grocer to the end of his days had he not become possessed by the idea that the methods of handling and refining sugar were antiquated and that a fortune awaited any one who could improve them.

Young Tate therefore went into the refining business in London, and it chanced one day that the inventor of a process for producing dry granulated sugar offered the patent to him. It had been refused by most of the other refiners in London, but Mr. Tate gave it a trial, with the result that before long the old damp sugar was completely driven out of the market and that the market belonged to Tate. The latter afterward secured another patent, for cutting sugar into cubes, and thereafter became one of the great millionaires of the British metropolis.

Until Mr. Tate made his offer of one of the most important collections of English pictures to the nation he was almost utterly unknown outside of business circles and the suburban society of Streatham. The letter in which he made the offer made him for a time one of the most-talked-of men in London. After the gift had been refused, because of the proviso that the nation was to build a home for the pictures, and Mr. Tate had thereupon bought the site of the old Milbank Prison and erected a gallery upon it, he was in 1898 made a Baronet. The title descends to his son, William Henry Tate of Liverpool.

Sir Henry made many other benefactions. It was said to be his rule to give half his income for the public good. The Hahnemann Hospital and Homeopathic Dispensary, in London, were built entirely by him, and so was the library of University College, Liverpool, which cost £16,000. To the same college he also gave £7,000 for scholarships.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL CLUB LAW

The Measure Prohibiting Coalition Will Be Repealed.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The prospective repeal of the Prussian law forbidding the affiliation and coalition of political clubs and societies has caused a great sensation to-day throughout Germany. Following Prince von Hohenlohe' successful appeal to the Emperor yesterday, the Cabinet to-day formally agreed to the repeal. It is also certain that the Bundesrath at to-morrow's special session, will agree to the repealing resolution, which the Reichstag passed some time ago, but which had not been considered by the Bundesrath.

Emperor William's objections, it appears, were due to his fear that repeal would increase Socialist agitation and the political power of the Socialist Party. He had expressed to the Imperial Chancellor a hope that the Cabinet would devise some means of preventing this.

The Cabinet, however, declined, feeling sure that the Reichstag would defeat any such attempt. Prince von Hohenlohe intends to-morrow solemnly to announce that repeal is an accomplished fact, thus nipping in the bud the intention of the Reichstag to rake him and the Government over the coals for not keeping a definite promise.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Court Suspends a Counsel for Making Insulting Remarks.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court, to-day, Chief of Detectives Hennion, on whose report the prosecution of the conspiracy cases is mainly based, testified in support of his allegations. He was frequently interrupted by counsel for the prisoners, who asked questions, to come to which M. Hennion refused to answer, which evoked protests.

Counsel Evain demanded that the court refuse to admit police reports as evidence, whereupon the court deliberated secretly and rejected the demand, at the same time sentencing one of the counsel to three months' suspension for remarks insulting to the court.

MARCONI INTERESTS THE KAISER

Germany's Ruler Listens to a Lecture on Wireless Telegraphy.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Emperor William's well-known interest in technical investigations, especially those relating to the navy, kept him for nearly five hours to-day at the High School of Technology, where the most interesting feature of the proceedings was a long lecture, illustrated with experiments, by Prof. Slaby on Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy as applied in naval movements.

The lecture was based upon a series of experiments on board the Friedrich Karl, near Kiel, when the operator succeeded in communicating over distances of from 45 to 48 kilometers with a thirty-meter wire.

After the lecture the Emperor engaged the professor in a lively discussion, in which Baron von Senden-Bibran, Vice Admiral and chief of the Marine Cabinet, and Privy Councilor von Busley joined. His Majesty inquired particularly regarding the interference of opposing currents.

DISCUSS SUBMARINE BOATS.

German Naval Architect Does Not Believe in Their Efficacy.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Society of Naval Architects met at Charlottenburg to-day. Emperor William, the Secretaries of State, the Prussian Ministers, and many high military and naval officers were present. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg presided.

Geheimrath Busley read a paper on "Submarine Boats," in which he said they offered no good prospects for the future, and congratulated the German Admiralty on abstaining from "costly and protracted experiments" and confining themselves to the construction of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats, adding that there was no reason to expect that the creation of a strong navy, as initiated by the Emperor, would be disturbed by fear of submarine boats. The paper was much applauded.

Austrian Legislative Committee Acts.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The committee appointed to deal with Paragraph 14, which conferred on the Government power to carry on the affairs of the nation by administrative decree in the event of parliamentary obstruction, has decided by a vote of 20 to 12 in favor of the elimination of the paragraph from the Constitution.

Prize for Physicians and Surgeons.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—M. Osiris, a wealthy Parisian, noted for his charities and public spirit, has presented to the Institute of France a sum representing an annual income of 32,000f., for a triennial prize of 100,000f. for the most remarkable work, or discovery of general interest, especially in the fields of surgery and medicine in exhibition years. The prize is open to all countries.

Criticise the Columbia's Sails.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—Members of the Shamrock's crew declare the Columbia is a far better designed boat. But, they claim, her sails set badly, and, they add, had the two yachts exchanged sails the Columbia would have won by an hour.

Three Hundred Armenians Massacred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Private advices received here report that the Kurds have avenged the recent incursion of Russian Armenians into the Alashgerd district, in Turkish Armenia, by pillaging the Armenian village of Kostur and massacring 300 of the inhabitants.

San Salvador Revolt Suppressed.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Guatemala, received here under yesterday's date, says the revolt on the frontier of San Salvador has been suppressed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

JOSEPH WEISS'S RECITAL.

A Programme of Piano Music at Knabe Hall.

Joseph Weiss, a pianist, whose performances arouse curiosity if nothing else, gave the third of his current series of recitals at Knabe Hall last night. His programme consisted of the following numbers: An organ piece by Bach arranged for piano by Mr. Weiss, Schumann's "Toccata," Chopin's fantasia in F minor, two rhapsodies, the A major intermezzo, Opus 118, B minor capriccio, Opus 76, and F major romance, Opus 118, of Brahms; Rubinstein's barcarole in G and "Es blinkt der Thau," Liszt's Sixth and Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsodies, "Loreley" and "Gnomenreigen," the Strauss-Tausig "Nachfalter," and Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire."

Mr. Weiss is a pianist of singular personality. He plainly has a strong feeling for all the music which he plays, especially that of Brahms, and at times he plays beautifully. He did so in the cantabile of the Bach piece, which was sung tenderly and with lovely tone color, and in the little passage of recitative near the end of the Chopin fantasia, which he declaimed with his right hand in a dramatic manner. But he appears much of the time to be in search of effects not to be found by any rational process of analyzing the music, and the result is an exaggeration of subsidiary details, to the detriment of the leading melodic ideas. This finds further issue in the obliteration of the rhythms of some compositions and a general destruction of the formal outline.

This is unfortunate, for Mr. Weiss has temperament and a fine command of tone color. The former is not wisely guided, and that leads to a sad misuse of the latter. Yet there are points of interest in his playing, as there must always be in those of really earnest players. Last night he indulged in the eccentricity of running Schumann's "Toccata" and the Chopin fantasia together without a break between them, thus uniting two widely different styles. But as he played the Schumann piece in a very muddled manner, perhaps the difference in styles was not so marked as it might have been to the general hearer. He also treated Brahms's A major intermezzo as an introduction to the B minor capriccio, which showed a shocking lack of respect for the family rights of keys.

TO RETURN TO THE STAGE SOON.

Mrs. E. L. Fernandez to Play Again After a Long Retirement.

Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, who is probably one of the most widely known members of the theatrical profession, has decided to return to the stage, after an absence of twelve years. She has made arrangements to make her appearance some time during the month of January. She will play a low-comedy part—that of a ballet mistress—in a new musical comedy, as yet unnamed, which is to follow the engagement of Edward E. Rice's extravaganza, called "Little Red Riding Hood," which will be the attraction to succeed Miss Alice Nielsen when her season terminates at the Casino.

The production will be made under the direction of George W. Lederer. Mrs. Fernandez's last appearance with a professional company was with Mme. Modjeska when the Polish actress produced "Odette" at the Star Theatre under the management of Daniel Frohman in 1887.

IN AUSTRIAN POET'S MEMORY.

Anzengruber's Play Presented at the Irving Place Theatre.

Manager Conried's performance at the Irving Place Theatre last evening of Anzengruber's play, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld," (The Parson of Kirchfeld,) in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the death of the Austrian poet, a part of the receipts being devoted to a fund for erecting a monument on his grave, proved very successful.

The presentation both in acting and mounting was creditable, and it was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience.

JAPANESE PLAYS IN BOSTON.

Actors and Dramatic Students from Tokio Present Two of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—An exposition of Japanese dramatic art was given at the Tremont Theatre yesterday afternoon by Otto Kawakami, Sada Yacco, and a company of dramatic students from Tokio. Two plays were given—a farce, called "Zingoro," (a story of a statuemaker, which proved to be a Japanese version of "Pygmalion and Galatea,") and "The Geisha and the Knight," a three-act tragedy, by Mr. Kawakami.

The actors spoke in their native tongue, and they were accompanied by weird and monotonous instrumental music and strident chanting or singing. The chief characteristics of their art were its action and its vividness. There was apparently little or no attempt to appeal to the imagination, but the emotions were portrayed with bluntness and crudity.

"The Geisha and the Knight" with us would be classed somewhere between a spectacle and a pantomime. The dialogue was limited, but the action was constant and vehement. One play opened with a fierce pitched battle. The next scene of the first act showed a second fight, in which the hero killed half a dozen of his foes with dexterity and dispatch. The second act brought forth an exciting duel, and the final curtain fell on another combat, with nearly every one on the stage in a more or less dilapidated condition. Yet, in the midst of all this extravagance, there was at times unquestioned power. Mr. Kawakami was ever dignified and impressive, and Mme. Yacco's death scene at the end of the play revealed tragic force.

LIGHTING PLANT FOR YONKERS.

Mayor Sutherland in His Annual Message Urges City to Buy One.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Common Council met this evening and organized by electing Alderman M. J. Walsh to succeed himself as Chairman. There was a big crowd present to hear the annual message of Mayor Sutherland, who began his second term in office to-day. Mr. Sutherland has shown indications of a socialistic leaning, and during the campaign this was used against him.

He advocated the municipal ownership of the lighting plant and called attention to the fact that Yonkers, which uses more than twice as many lights as Mount Vernon and is supplied by the same company, pays considerably more than Mount Vernon. In regard to the other things the city should acquire the title to he did not say much, holding that the lighting plant was of so great importance that the city's whole effort should be devoted to obtaining one of its own. He urged the establishment of a public market and other improvements.

He then gave warning to all city officials that hereafter they must be civil in their treatment of citizens having dealings with them. He said his reason for touching upon this matter was that he had received many complaints from citizens relative to the treatment they received from public officers. He reminded the officials that they were the servants, not the masters, of the citizens.

REMOVAL OF THE MAINE DEAD.

Contracts Made at Havana—Texas Now Near Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Assistant Secretary Allen has received a letter from Capt. J. G. Greene, commandant of the naval station at Havana, saying that contracts have been executed for exhuming the remains of the dead of the battleship Maine buried in Colon Cemetery, and saying also that they can be removed to the United States at any time after the 15th instant.

The battleship Texas, which will be used for the transportation of these remains, is now on her way from Brunswick, Ga., to Hampton Roads, where she will coal and provision and then start for Havana.

The remains are to be brought to Washington and reinterred in the National Cemetery at Arlington with full military honors.

Atlantic Gales Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has made the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of December: "Frequent gales north of the thirty-fifth parallel; occasional gales latitude 25 degrees to 35 degrees north. Frequent storm areas along the transatlantic routes, moving northeasterly, followed by strong west and northwest gales; areas often extending south of Bermuda and the Azores. Occasional northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Fogs east of Newfoundland. Ice not probable south of the fiftieth parallel

TELEPHONE FIGHT RUMORS

Plans of Independent Concerns to Bring About Competition.

WIRES NOT LAID OR STRUNG

Metropolitan and Manhattan Railway Officials Deny the Reports Affecting Those Companies.

Stories that set forth, in substance, that W. J. Latta's Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which W. H. Eckert, brother of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is President, and the Board of Trade and Transportation's People's Telephone Corporation, of which Darwin R. James is President, are consolidated, and that they have stolen a march on the American Bell Telephone Company, or, rather, the New York Telephone Company, by stringing the city with wires and cables in the Metropolitan Street Railway conduits and along the routes of the Manhattan Railway Company, were not confirmed yesterday. In the financial district many well-informed men characterized the stories as tentative and put forth to excite public attention and bring forth comment. A story that to insure a merger of the three companies named two-thirds of the stock of the People's had been deposited with Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin was denied by all interests.

It was, however, fairly well established that negotiations toward a working agreement between the three companies are well advanced, that the Knickerbocker and the People's Companies will be the construction companies of the Latta Company, and that there should no longer be any doubt that a fight between the Bell Telephone Company and the independent companies is "on," the latter having the support of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or Traction Company, which is spoken of as the "Whitney syndicate."

President Latta said last evening: "I have nothing to say on the subject except that we have been, are, and will be working to an end. I may add that we desire the newspapers and the public to let us alone. We have nothing to say. Let all have a little patience. We will show something tangible and important shortly."

President James said he did not care to discuss the situation "too finely." "We may," he added, "operate as construction companies under Latta's Company. The People's aim is to bring about lower telephone rates, and we're going to have lower rates. Our temporary offices are at 27 and 29 Pine Street. As to whether we have strung wires or not, I have nothing to say. Ask President Vreeland of the Metropolitan. But it will not be much trouble to discover that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in laying its plans for an underground trolley, had this in view. It will take some time to give the public cheaper telephone, but it won't be over a year before it gets them. As to the Bell people, we're in for a fight and shall win."

Hopkins J. Hanford, a Director and General Manager of the People's, said: "So far all that can be said is that we, the People's, Knickerbocker, and Latta's company, have agreed not to fight one another. We are to be distinct and yet work in harmony. We have done no stringing. The system in this city has not been charted. This would take months. Work on the plan of the People's is progressing, some contracts have been let, draughtsmen and engineers are busy, and no time is being lost."

President Eckert said that the headquarters of the Knickerbocker would be at Elm and Broome Streets, in the Astor Building. Of the reports current, he said: "The stories are so twisted that I shall not submit to an interview on the subject."

President Charles F. Cutler of the New York Telephone Company said: "All that I know of opposition is from the newspapers. We have no defense and nothing to offer. I have no comment to make on the stories that are current."

The stories that wires had already been laid in the ducts of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were denied last evening by President Vreeland. "The report is absolutely false," said he. "I know nothing of the so-called plans of the new telephone companies as published in the newspapers. There are no negotiations leading to any such arrangement in the near future or at any time that I know of."

This denial was supplemented by Thomas F. Ryan, a Director of the Metropolitan Company, who said: "It is not true that wires have been strung. There is nothing in these stories. As to these telephone plans, I know nothing."

William C. Whitney professed ignorance of the reported telephone combination and refused to make further comment.

A denial that the People's Company had strung telephone cables on the structure of the Manhattan Railway Company, as a part of its plans, was made by Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the company. Mr. Skitt said he had heard of no such arrangement.

In connection with the impending war with the Bell Telephone Company, considerable comment was made because of the extraordinary rise on Monday of General Carriage and of the further advance yesterday from 135 to 180 without sales, but the Street refused to be unduly surprised at these advances. To all appearances the stock could be put to 500 as easily as it has the advance to 180, for no stock is offered and it is said that there is no stock that can come upon the market. Report has it that the stock is all pooled and cannot be freed until after Jan. 1. Some stock was offered, but it was in the form of a seller's sixty-day option and was not taken. One hundred shares were offered to 175, to 176, while at the time 175 regular was bid.

It was reported in the afternoon that the remarkable advance was due to the fact that efforts were being made to obtain the rights of the company in order to construct electrical subways in this city for the use of the Consolidated Company's cabs with the Bell Telephone Company, this right, it was said, being granted by the charter of the General Carriage Company. This report later was said to be unfounded. An officer of the company said that no such power as that to construct subways was granted by the General Carriage Company's charter. This and other similar intimations have been heard since the stock attracted attention by its phenomenal advance, but the rise in General Carriage still remains unexplained.

SANTOS COFFEE VESSEL SUNK.

The Lassell Rammed by the Red Star Liner Friesland and Beached on the Staten Island Shore.

The Red Star Line steamship Friesland ran yesterday morning into the steamer Lassell, which, laden with her cargo of coffee from Santos, was at anchor off Quarantine. The Friesland's prow made a hole large enough to sink the other steamer, but quick action on the part of tugs that went to the Lassell's assistance enabled her to be beached and saved a portion of her cargo.

The Lassell arrived from Santos with 23,000 bags of coffee on Saturday, and was prevented from landing her cargo by the Board of Health, which feared the introduction of bubonic plague. The Friesland arrived early yesterday morning and lay at anchor at Quarantine for a couple of hours. The flood tide swung her round with her nose pointing outward, and when she started for her berth in the North River at 8:10 A. M. she attempted to go about so as to head up the bay. As the boat begun making headway the pilot saw that the flood tide would carry him against the Lassell, which was lying at anchor before him. The engines were stopped and the bells were rung to reverse, but somehow the machinery did not obey, and the Friesland glided along toward the Lassell.

The Captain of the Friesland shouted to let go the starboard anchor, but before the momentum of the steamer could be checked her ribbon passed across the deck of the Lassell and her bow cut deep into the steamer on the port side and abaft the foremast, and carried away the derricks. A sailor of the Lassell leaped over the side of the steamer and tried to force canvas into the hole, but without success. Several men hurried into the hold, and on returning reported that the water was pouring in at a perilous rate. When the Friesland drifted astern she swept away davits and stanchions from the Lassell, and a clean, narrow cut was seen in the wounded vessel's side.

In the meantime, the sailors of the Lassell were ordered to shift the coffee to starboard, and succeeded in moving about 2,000 bags. The water gained so rapidly that it was seen the steamer would soon sink. Towboats hurried to assist, and soon the tugs Ceres, W. J. McCaldin, J. A. Garfield, and Charles W. Russell and the Quarantine boats Governor Flower and Charles F. Allen succeeded in fastening lines to the Lassell. They towed her toward the Staten Island shore and beached her on a soft mud bottom near Clifton. The water was then over the furnaces.

Deputy Health Officer Sanborn and his aides remained in charge of the vessel and kept outsiders off. The inhabitants of Clifton were afraid that the rats would escape from the Lassell and swim to shore and spread the bubonic plague. Sixteen men were sent from the Health Office of Richmond Borough to kill the rats, should any of them reach the shore. The men remained on duty all last night. The Merritt wreckers patched up the hole in the Lassell last night, and expect to float her to-day. As soon as possible after the collision lighters were sent to take off the coffee that was still undamaged by the water, and half of the cargo was thus saved. The coffee was insured.

The Friesland escaped with very little damage and reached her pier, No. 15 North River, at 9:45 o'clock. Policemen refused all admittance to the ship, and Capt. Shackford, Superintendent of the pier, declined to talk about the accident. The pilot who had brought the boat in hastened to make his report to the Pilot Commissioners. He said he was on the bridge and gave the signal to start at slow speed. The flood tide was carrying the Friesland against the Lassell, and so he rang the bell to stop and gave the full speed astern signal. This was not answered, and he had to repeat the signal twice. By that time the Friesland was close to the Lassell, and it was too late to avoid the collision. The officers of the International Navigation Company, which owns the Red Star Line, declined to make a statement as to the cause of the accident.

Santos Coffee Not Landed Here.

The masters of the steamers Roman Prince and Ragusa, which arrived last week with coffee from Santos, entered their vessels at the Custom House yesterday, as officers of the J. W. Taylor and Lassell had done the day before. Busk & Jevons, agents of the J. W. Taylor, obtained from Collector Bidwell general orders to place the coffee brought by that vessel in warehouse at the Erie Basin, but President Murphy of the Board of Health, who was in touch with the customs authorities, prohibited the landing of the cargo anywhere in the city. Busk & Jevons said yesterday that they had abandoned hope of landing the coffee here, and that the J. W. Taylor would proceed to sea as soon as clearance papers could be obtained, but they did not know for what port she would sail.

SENATOR HAYWARD DEAD.

Succumbed in Nebraska City Yesterday —His Long and Honorable Career in Law and Politics.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 5.—United States Senator Hayward died this morning. Soon after he was elected to the Senate he was stricken with paralysis while addressing a political meeting, and since then his death has been almost daily expected.

Monroe Leland Hayward was born at Willsborough, Essex County, N. Y., on Dec. 22, 1840. He spent his youth there, and when the war of the rebellion began he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Infantry. Later he was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, serving until December, 1862, when he was discharged for disability resulting from sickness. Returning home, he entered the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1866.

Soon thereafter he went to Whitewater, Wis., whither his father had removed, to read the law, and was soon admitted to the bar.

Then he went to Nebraska City, Neb., and engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon took front rank at the bar. He prospered financially, and by fortunate investments accumulated a competence, the bulk of which he invested in farming lands.

He was a member of the Nebraska State Constitutional Convention in 1875, and in 1886 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term on the District Court bench. He was a leading member of the State Board of Agriculture and also of the State Agricultural Society.

He achieved his principal prominence before the people in 1898, when he was the Republican candidate for Governor. Although defeated, he reduced the fusion majority from 18,000 to 3,000.

As soon as it was learned that the Legislature was Republican ex-Judge Hayward announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, and on March 8 of the current year he was elected over William Vincent Allen, the fusion candidate, by a vote of 74 to 58.

Senator Hayward leaves a wife, one daughter, and two sons. One son, Edwin P. Hayward, is a Surgeon in the army. The other, William H. Hayward, was a Captain in the Second Nebraska Regiment in the war with Spain. Mrs. Hayward was Miss Jennie Pelton of Putnam County, N. Y.

CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

No Doubt that ex-Senator Allen Can Name Mr. Hayward's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—Ex-Senator Allen, now a District Judge, can name the successor of Senator Monroe L. Hayward, who died at his home in Nebraska City, this morning. This is the sentiment of the Fusionists in Nebraska to-day, and there is no doubt that Gov. Poynter will regard their wishes. Allen will be tendered the position, and should he not accept it, he will suggest to the Governor who should be appointed. That his wishes will be followed is not questioned. It is not believed that he will accept the appointment, because he is a candidate for the position to be vacated one year hence by Senator Thurston, and the acceptance of the office now to run for one year only would not strengthen his chances in the next campaign.

The death of Senator Hayward makes it necessary that the Legislature which is to be chosen next November shall elect two United States Senators for Nebraska. This means that a battle royal will occur in this State next year. With a Presidential campaign on in which a Nebraskan will be the candidate for President, an entire State ticket to elect, and a Legislature that will choose Senators, it will be decidedly interesting, and Gov. Poynter, a Populist, will act with great caution in making any move that may have a bearing on the political situation. The Democrats are demanding that a Democrat be appointed. Populists are opposing such an appointment and clamoring for Allen, who was the candidate of the Fusionists in the last Legislature.

Rumors indicating that Bryan will be appointed can be denied on the best of authority. Speaking to a friend recently Gov. Poynter expressed the hope that he would not be called on to appoint a Senator, but intimated that in no event would Mr. Bryan's name be considered for the position. Should Bryan be defeated for President and Nebraska elect a Populist Senator next year, Bryan could then be made a United States Senator. Mr. Thompson, National Committeeman for Nebraska, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of The Omaha World-Herald, are prominent Democratic candidates from the place.

Gov. Poynter to-day gave assurance that he would act promptly when the time came. Should Allen conclude to accept the appointment the matter would be ended there; if he does not, one of the greatest political fights ever seen in the State will occur, and it may prevent fusion in Nebraska next year. Mr. Bryan may be able to prevent such a fight, but this is doubted.

ACTION IN THE SENATE.

Resolutions of Regret Proposed by Senator Thurston Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The announcement of the death of Senator Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska was received by the Senate with sincere regret. Although he was not officially a member of the body, he was well known to many of the Senators and by them was held in high regard. At the conclusion of the reading of the President's message the Senate adopted the following resolutions of regret presented by Senator Thurston of Nebraska:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, lately elected Senator from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions President Frye declared the Senate adjourned.

CHILD LABOR IN BROOKLYN.

State Factory Inspector Williams Takes the Matter Up.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—State Factory Inspector Williams has sent a letter to Mrs. Ruth Huntington Sessions of Brooklyn, who has been quoted as criticising the employment of working children in Brooklyn and the enforcement of the child labor law by the Deputy Factory Inspectors to the effect that "the conditions are such that I believe some of the Deputy Inspectors must be either taking bribes or neglecting their duty."

Inspector Williams in his letter adds: "If you have any specific information that would justify the making of such a charge, you could perform no greater public service than by communicating such information to me."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A touch of Winter in the air yesterday made a very noticeable change in the appearance of the avenue and the uptown fashionable streets. Dark Winter gowns and furs made their appearance almost as if by magic, and people moved along briskly, while the closed automobile cabs were substituted for the open ones in which the lovers of the new craze who do not own automobiles of their own have been disporting themselves for some time past. As very often happens on the first really cold day of Winter, when furnaces and fireplaces hitherto unused are called into play, there were a number of fires during the day up town—one of which, that at the Marlborough, threatened to be serious and gave the crowd of promenaders unwonted excitement and amusement. One of these fires, slight in itself and soon put out, but which brought the engines and thronging crowds, occurred at the Calumet Club, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

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A year ago to-day the late Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate were married at noon in Grace Church chantry. It is difficult to realize that a year has elapsed since this wedding, which produced so much excitement in society, and that for over half that short space of time the bride of a year ago has been for the second time a widow. The Earl had succeeded to the Earldom only on the death of his brother, early in 1898. Little has been heard here of late of the Countess of Strafford, who has naturally been in deep mourning and living in seclusion since the Earl's death. It is, however, expected that she will come over in the Winter or the early Spring to visit her relatives here.

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As was announced yesterday, the curious suit between the two sisters, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, which came up for trial Monday morning, was settled out of court, and it is understood that Mrs. Short and Mrs. Crosby will meet at an early day at Mrs. Short's house, at 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, and make an amicable division of the family heirlooms there, in which they have a joint interest. Thus ends one of the most remarkable family contentions that has ever been made public in New York, and both families are being congratulated on having adjusted their difficulties without further publicity. Mr. Short's curious and mysterious but clever letter to Mrs. Crosby, in which he called her "The Veiled Prophetess of Khorassan," was part of the evidence that would have been produced had the suit been proceeded with on Monday.

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Mrs. Frederick W. Betts has issued cards for a reception in honor of her recently married son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, at her residence, 22 East Sixty-fifth Street, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 19. Mrs. W. R. Betts was Miss Ada Godfrey. The young couple have taken the house 63 East Seventy-fourth Street for the Winter. Mrs. Wager Swayne will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Swayne at her residence, 2 West Forty-third Street, on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 9. Miss Eleanor Swayne will receive with her mother and elder sister. Mrs. Spencer Aldrich will give a coming-out reception at her residence, 27 West Seventy-second Street, for her daughter, Miss Aldrich, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16. Miss Laura Low, daughter of Mrs. Joseph T. Low, will be introduced at two receptions to be given by Mrs. Low at her residence, 57 West Fifty-second Street, on Jan. 9 and 10. Mrs. B. Aymar Sands will give a dinner on Monday, Dec. 18. The report that she was to give one last evening was erroneous. This dinner will be for Miss Sands and her young friends.

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The Auguste Victoria, which arrived from Mediterranean ports yesterday, brought, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon K. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bishop, Gen. J. Blake Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lewis, Miss Anna Lewis, and Miss Georgie Shippen of Philadelphia. The Germanic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Frank Andrews of Boston, Washington, and Newport, R. C. Barclay, Mrs. William Cochrane, Mrs. A. W. Curtis and Miss C. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanley Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Clarke, R. F. Tower, Richard Walsh, and Windham H. Wynne. On the St. Paul, sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, R. I. Cochrane, J. D. Crimmins, Jr., the Hon. Webster Davis of Washington, Miss Hunnewell of Boston, the Baroness Zedlitz Leipe, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shaw of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. Iselin's two daughters, the Hon. A. C. Thomas, and Fernando Yznaga. On the passenger list of the Oceanic, which arrived last night, there are the names of Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Col. D. G. Wheeler, D. G. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Christopher Moller, the Duc de la Torre, and Paderewski.

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The first junior cotillion was danced at Sherry's last night. The dance was an exceptionally lively and pretty one. The ladies who received were Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, who danced with Miss Edith Clark. A number of the guests came from dinners given by Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Edgar, and Mrs. Van Nest. The cotillion began soon after 9, and ended soon after midnight. The dancers were mostly from the younger element, the débutantes and the young men who make their first bow this year, with a few of the younger matrons. Among those present were Mrs. George C. Clark and her daughters, Miss Julia and Miss Edith Clark, Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Clare Bryce, Mrs. Bayard Dominick and the Misses Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and the Misses Metcalf, Mrs. Philip Sands and Miss Anne Sands, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and Miss Van Nest, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and the Misses Schieffelin, Mrs. John M. Bowers and the Misses Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet and the Misses de Coppet, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and Mrs. Maturin Delafield and the Misses Delafield, Mrs. George E. Dodge and Miss Dodge, Col. Henry A. Du Pont, Mrs. Du Pont, and the Misses Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Miss May Gallatin and Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard and the Messrs. Hard, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Higginson, the Misses Higginson and the Messrs. Higginson, Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Osborn and Miss Osborn, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Messrs. Marshall and Murray Dodge. The second junior cotillion will be danced, also at Sherry's, on Jan. 2, 1900.

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Some two hundred young men and women met last night in the Dowager's suite of the Astoria Hotel at the first of the fortnightly dances. The list of subscribers to these dances, which will now take place every fortnight until the end of the season, has already been published in this column. The members of the organization are drawn chiefly from the younger element in society not included in the junior cotillion list.

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The first Wednesday cotillion took place last night at Delmonico's. The Board of Governors especially requested an early attendance, setting the opening hour at 9 o'clock, having in mind that most of the men are in business, and a few hours of sleep are to them almost a necessity. The patronesses met their wishes half way, and at some slight inconvenience, such as a hasty or an early dinner, were on hand to receive the guests as they assembled. These patronesses were Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. John W. Boothby, and Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown, Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia led a spirited cotillion, dancing with Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence of this city.

***

Miss Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street, will give a dinner of twelve covers this evening at her parents' residence. Her guests will include Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Buckley, Miss Van Nest, Miss Josephine Roe, Mr. Henry G. Sanford, and Mr. Cecil Landale. Miss Low, with her sister, Miss Laura Low, has just returned from a trip around the world with her parents. Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., gave yesterday afternoon the first of two receptions at her residence, 52 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have closed their country house, at Islip, L. I., and are at 4 West Forty-ninth Street for the Winter.

***

The annual dinner which marks the anniversary of the St. Nicholas Society will be held at Delmonico's up-town building this evening. There promises to be an unusually large attendance of members, for the Christmas festival anniversary dinner of this old organization is always more largely attended than the Easter dinner or Pasch festival. The new President, Mr. F. de Peyster Foster, will preside, and the new Stewards, who are William Pierson Hamilton and Paul Gibert Thebaud, will also be present with their fellows to provide for the comfort of the guests. The Christmas favors, always given out at this dinner, are not the least of its attractive features.

***

A fair will be held at the Waldorf today from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. in aid of the Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis Vinton Greene is President. Mrs. Douglas Robinson will have charge of the flower table. The fair for the Home of the Destitute Blind, at Mrs. Frederic de Peyster's yesterday afternoon, was largely attended and very successful, as was also that for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, at the Waldorf.

***

Mr. Peter Marié gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his apartments, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Marié had many callers. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marié have returned from their trip to Alaska and are stopping at the Hotel Majestic for the Winter.

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The début of Miss Lillie Bowen Pleasanton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pleasanton, took place yesterday in Philadelphia. It began at 5 o'clock with a tea, followed by a dinner, at which eighty persons sat down, after which they all went to the theatre, where all the boxes had been reserved for them. The house was beautifully decorated with the choicest flowers. A number of guests from New York, Baltimore, and Washington were present. Mrs. Pleasanton was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ronald Stewart of New York. The girls who assisted the débutante were Miss Edythe Whelan and Miss Kirby of Baltimore, Miss Elsie Taylor, Miss Ethel Peters, Miss Estelle Laussat Willoughby, Miss Adele Barger, Miss Helen Evans, Miss McElroy, Miss Ernestine Jordan, Miss Edith Bucknell, the Misses Whelen, Miss Pauline Hart, Miss Emma Gibson, the Misses Neilson, Miss Anne Tomkins, Miss Wetherill, and Miss Kate Colohan. After the theatre there was a dance and a supper.

***

Society is very gay just now in Albany. The first of the official dinners was given there this week. Chief Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker entertained on this occasion on Monday, and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt were of course among the guests. Judge Parker and Mrs. Parker will be at home on Wednesdays at the Ten Eck. Last evening Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. William Graham and Mrs. Graham. On Saturday the Governor and his wife celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage at the Executive Mansion. Yesterday a reception was given by Mrs. Harry Townsend Martin for her niece, Miss Hannah Anderson, and her daughter, Miss Mabel Martin. Miss Martin is a niece of Mr. Bradley Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., were in Albany, the guests of Mrs. Martin, for the occasion. Cards are out for the début of Miss Katherine Hun on Dec. 9. To-day in Albany will take place the wedding of Miss Anna Austin Cassin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cassin of Rensselaer, and Mr. Archibald Jermain McClure. The ceremony will be performed at the house by the Rev. Father John Walsh of Troy, the uncle of the bride. Miss Jane Maher will be maid of honor and Mr. William Martin of Albany best man. Mr. and Mrs. McClure will pass the honeymoon at the McClure place at Lakewood. Miss Edith Gray will give a reception for the débutantes to-morrow evening.

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There is still much gossip in Brooklyn over the discontinuance of the Ihpetonga Balls, which were as much an institution on that side of the bridge as were the Patriarchs' in New York, or, as it is always called in Brooklyn, "Manhattan." The causes for discontinuance were the same as those which affected the life of the Patriarchs. The day of the semi-public ball is over, and Brooklyn as much as New York is cut up into small sets and cliques. Many New Yorkers were in the habit of attending the Ihpetonga Balls, and many New York society people only knew the City of Churches at these annual balls and at the weddings and funerals.

***

The only "function" of note, if one excepts the many benefits for the fitting out of hospital ships and for the relief of families left behind by the British Army, in London, these times, will be the carnival at Niagara, which takes place on Friday. Here in New York the craze for skating on Monday mornings has waned a little, and one does not see the same set at the rink as one did two Winters ago. In London, however, society supports handsomely two rinks, and it is the proper thing to drop in to tea in the afternoon, and, if one does not skate, become a spectator of the most graceful of Winter pastimes. Miss Ogden Goelet is one of the most enthusiastic skaters in London. She is described frequently as being at either Prince's or Niagara, her favorite costume being a red skirt lined with the palest blue and a shirt to match.

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In a long article about New York and London and the link which binds them, Vanity Fair declares that "everything American is smart just now," and the detailed accounts of the famous chantant arranged by Mrs. Brown Potter at Claridge's certainly illustrated the fact that American women are among the best dressed if not the best dressed in London. Miss May Goelet wore on this occasion a charming frock of blue, with a toque of the same shade. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in cream color, embroidered in black, with a shaded pink toque and a pearl necklace and earrings. The Duchess of Marlborough wore crimson and black, elaborately embroidered, and her famous black fox furs and pearls. Mrs. Ogden Goelet was in black, with a black toque and enormous black pearls.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Luyster—Thomas.

Miss Rhoda Cary Thomas, daughter of Surrogate-elect Abner C. and Mrs. Thomas and granddaughter of the late Abel C. Thomas of Philadelphia, and, on her mother's side, of the late Isaac Van Zandt Carnahan of Cincinnati, and grandniece of Alice and Phoebe Cary, was married at 9 o'clock last evening to Mr. Cornelius Wesley Luyster, Jr. The ceremony was performed at All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger of Utica, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels'. The service was a choral one. The decorations were palms scattered about the church and white chrysanthemums and other white blossoms. Miss Ethel Thomas, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Lucy Thomas, the bride's sister; the Misses Caroline F. and E. Ella Luyster, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Miss Frieda Frasch of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Helen Hale of Philadelphia, Miss Alice Barry Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Edith Scrymser of Staten Island were the bridesmaids. The best man was Benjamin F. Luyster, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Messrs. Joseph Eager, Thomas F. Reynolds, Henry Pinner, Edward R. Carroll, Barton Baldwin, Dr. Edward Cudlipp, and Edward Lichtenstein of New York, and Albert Ferguson of Buffalo. The bride's dress was of heavy white satin. She wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor was in white organdie, with a white sash, and the bridesmaids also wore white organdie, but with wide green sashes. Two thousand invitations were sent out for the ceremony at the church. A number of pews were reserved for Company D of the Seventh Regiment, of which Mr. Luyster is a member. There was no reception following the ceremony, but a seated supper for the bridal party only was served at the residence of the bride's parents, 315 West Eighty-fourth Street, and after this there was a dance for the members of the bridal party.

Stockwell—MacCracken.

The interior of the old stone mansion at University Heights, the residence of Chancellor MacCracken, was beautifully decorated yesterday for the quiet home wedding of Miss Fay MacCracken and the Rev. Frederick Emerson Stockwell, pastor-elect of the Beverly Presbyterian Church, near Philadelphia. The walls of the large music room, in which the ceremony took place, were completely covered with wild Virginia smilax, while a chancel effect was created by an arrangement of great palms and cut palms with white roses and white chrysanthemums. The library, drawing room, and dining room were decorated with roses and chrysanthemums. The hall was festooned with holly and palms, and the stairway wreathed with Southern smilax and holly. The entrance to the music room, opposite the stairs, was an arch of green. The best man was President John Henry MacCracken of Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. The ushers were Messrs. Arthur and Edward Stockwell of Providence, J. Linn Ulmer of Philadelphia, the Rev. Willard Richardson, and Messrs. George and Henry Noble MacCracken of New York. The ceremony was performed by Chancellor MacCracken, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander and the Rev. Dr. Worden of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. David Banks and Miss Banks, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor, Miss Vietor, Dean and Mrs. Prince, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Opdyke, Dr. and Mrs. Le Fevre, Mrs. S. P. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tucker, Dean and Mrs. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pierson, Miss Breed, the Hon. and Mrs. Thomas B. Stockwell, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, Miss Lydia Bell, Dean and Mrs. Shaw, Dean and Mrs. Baird, Miss Horner, Dr. John J. Moorhead, Mrs. George Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Booth, the Misses Stokes, and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

Noyes—Humpstone.

Helen Humpstone, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was married in that church at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Winchester Noyes of Brooklyn, a Yale graduate. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride and his father, the Rev. Dr. W. Humpstone. The bride is a graduate of Vassar, and the guests outside of the family and immediate friends were graduates of Vassar and Yale. Following the ceremony in the church a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 291 Ryerson Street.

Hoyer—Mertens.

Miss Emma L. Mertens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mertens, and Mr. Charles E. Hoyer of Stapleton were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 30 Tompkins Street, Stapleton, S. I. The Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Philippine Mertens, sister of the bride, while Misses Edwina L. Mertens and Emma L. Howarth, nieces of the bride, acted as flower girls. Mr. George H. Kentgen of New York, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Amerman—Cooper.

Miss Annie Rollins Cooper, daughter of Mrs. P. Cooper of 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was married last evening at the home of her mother to Louis de la Montaigne Amerman. The Rev. Alexander Cummins of Holy Trinity Church officiated.

CROKER'S QUICK RUN TO A FIRE.

Fire Chief Rattles Along in His Gasoline Automobile.

Fire Chief Croker tried going to a fire again last night in his gasoline automobile. A one-alarm call was turned in from the box at Church and Murray Streets at 10:07 P. M. The alarm was for a small fire at 13 Park Place, half way around the block.

Chief Croker was in the Great Jones Street engine house when the alarm was rung. He got into the little runabout locomobile, went down Broadway to Murray Street, and through that thoroughfare to the box at the Church Street corner. After a moment's delay there to find the exact location of the fire he swung around the block, and was in front of the burning building at 10:15.

The Chief seemed pleased with the performance of the automobile, and after seeing that the fire was only a small one started off up Broadway at a rattling pace.

MISS ANNA MILLAR A BANKRUPT

Manager of a Chicago Orchestra Has Liabilities of $7,504, Largely in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The bankruptcy petition filed in the Federal Court by Miss Anna Millar, manager of the Chicago Orchestral Association, comes as a surprise to her creditors, who, it is hinted, will contest the proceedings on the ground that Miss Millar is drawing a good salary, and is not a bankrupt within the meaning of the law. In her petition in voluntary bankruptcy, Miss Millar estimates her liabilities at $7,504.54. Some of her creditors are:

H. W. Huttig, Muscatine, Iowa, $2,745; Musical Courier Company, New York, $2,400; Blumenberg Press, New York, $490; Richardson & Foos, New York, $121; Brentanos, New York, $84; Teresa Carreno, Berlin, (no account,) $350; Musical American, New York, $50; Schirmer & Co., New York, $15; Ed. Schuberth, New York, $4.

The failure is said to be due to several musical enterprises which Miss Millar backed, all of which proved financial failures.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. John B. Hespelein.

The Rev. John B. Hespelein, C. S. S. R., the oldest member of the Redemptorist Order in the United States, died yesterday at the rectory of St. Peter's R. C. Church, at Philadelphia, in his seventy-eighth year. His death was due to the infirmities of old age. Father Hespelein was born in Bavaria June 24, 1821, and ordained to the priesthood in his native country. At the age of twenty-three years he came to the United States, and was assigned to the parish of St. Peter's, then in its infancy, eventually being appointed rector. Later he was transferred to churches in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and New Jersey. Sixteen years ago he was again appointed rector of St. Peter's, where he remained until his death.

Charles A. Willets.

Charles A. Willets, a wealthy resident of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 201 Sandford Avenue. He was seventy-four years old. He had been ill for two days with muscular rheumatism. Mr. Willets organized the Flushing Gas Company, was a stockholder of the Red Star Line, and for fifty years was a member of the lumber firm of George B. Roe & Co. His father at one time owned the larger part of Willets Point, where Fort Totten now stands. Mr. Willets was a Freemason. He leaves a wife, a son, Charles A. Willets, Jr., and a daughter, Miss E. Willets.

Monroe Henderson.

Ex-State Senator Monroe Henderson died yesterday at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Charles H. Harris of 54 Union Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Mr. Henderson was one of the most prominent Republicans in Queens County forty years ago. He was Senator in the sixties, representing the First District, which then included Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Counties. He was eighty-one years old.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. WOOLSON, Federal Judge of the Southern District of Iowa, died at his home at Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, aged fifty-seven years. Judge Woolson was appointed to the Federal District bench by President Harrison.

Mrs. FAYETTE J. DREW, wife of Sarles Drew, an ex-Assemblyman from Putnam County, died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Myers, 152 West Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. Drew was fifty-eight years old; and was born in Putnam County near Carmel. She leaves a husband, a daughter, and one son, Owen G. Lickley.

Dr. S. WELLMAN CLARK died at his home, 280 Barrow Street, Jersey City, yesterday, after a week's illness from pneumonia. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel W. Clark and was born in Newark, N. J., on May 29, 1857. Dr. Clark was graduated from the Newark High School and the New York Homeopathic College. He leaves a wife and two

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Cold weather calls for warm Fur Garments. Better Furs are sold here for less money than in any other store. Every desirable Fur is in our splendid assortments. Wise to be a first chooser. You will not be able to

Buy Furs

at these prices when these garments are gone. So come in to-day.

LADIES' JACKETS of genuine Persian Lamb, finest skins brought to this country, Liepsic-dyed, special to-day $75	LADIES' JACKETS of genuine Alaska Seal made in the very latest style, worth $200, special $125

And here is a very stylish and worthy line of Nearseal

Fur Jackets

all sizes, to fit all figures. Made of the standard P. L. Electric Fur which looks and wears so much like Alaska Seal that the knowledge of an expert is necessary to tell the difference. The linings are of Skinner's Heavy Satin, guaranteed by us to wear for two years. These are very strong values:

NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—Just the garments for the cold winter days, special . . $25
NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—With Persian Lamb Revers and collar, special . . . $45
NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—With Beaver Revers and collar, special $48
NEARSEAL FUR JACKETS—With Mink Revers and collar, special $49

An interesting stock of Fur Collarettes, Boas, Muffs and Trimmings is also here priced below the usual.

All This Week
$40 to $55
WINTER OVERCOATS
will be on sale at
$22.50

Come in—slip into the finest overcoat it's possible to make.

Genuine Montagnacs, some with velvet piped edges—Vicunas—Meltons—Kerseys—and several other desirable cloths. Black, Blue, Brown, and the popular Oxford and silver grey mixtures. Every garment strictly high class custom finished and lined throughout with best pure silk.

Duplicates of these Overcoats can be found in only a few places, but not for less than $40 to $55. Your choice this week of several hundred, $22.50.

We show some striking values this week in suits and overcoats at $15 and $18. If interested you can save several dollars on your purchase.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
Broadway, cor. Chambers St.
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PIANOLA RECITAL
TO-DAY,
Wednesday, December 6, at 3 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.

These Recitals are given for the purpose of demonstrating what we claim for the instruments—that they are musically artistic.

There has been a time-established prejudice against automatic musical instruments. This, naturally, emanated from the great artists whose knowledge of music and its possible effects has made them the most critical judges.

It is a significant fact, and one worthy of thoughtful consideration, that the Aeolian and Pianola have been indorsed by those who are recognized as the highest musical authorities throughout the world.

The complete reversion of opinion of these great critics has resulted from their investigation of the instruments. They testify to both surprise and admiration.

By attending these recitals you will have an opportunity of forming an opinion on exactly the same grounds—the direct evidence of the instruments' actual performance.

You are invited to examine the Aeolian and Pianola at the conclusion of the concert, and we shall be pleased to play for you any piece you may desire to hear.

While these instruments are capable of giving an artistic rendition of the most difficult selection, it must be borne in mind that they are so simple that any one can play them, whether he has or has not any musical knowledge whatever.

PROGRAM:

HERBERT.....Fortune Teller March. Aeolian Pipe Organ.
KETTERER.....Grand Galop de Concert. Pianola.
TERSCHAK.....Allegro de Concert. Aeolian Orchestrelle.
HACKH.....Humoresque Fantastique. Pianola.
SODERMAN.....Swedish Wedding March. Aeolian Orchestrelle.
CHAMINADE.....Autumn. Pianola.
KOWALSKI.....Roses of Boheme. Pianola.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY,
18 West Twenty-third Street.

BLISS CARMEN
Has a great poem in **HOLIDAY NUMBER**
TOWN TOPICS.
OUT TO-MORROW.

ENGEL ANGERED BY TAMMANY.

Councilman Has Quit the Executive Committee After a Dispute About Patronage.

Several hundred members of the Tammany Hall organization in the Eighth Assembly District who attended the regular monthly meeting of the organization last evening at Grand and Ludlow Streets received a surprise when their leader, Councilman Martin Engel, announced that he had resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Engel made a speech in which he said that he had gone to the Democratic Club Monday night and demanded that Henry J. Goldsmith, who had been appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney on Nov. 1 at a salary of $2,500, receive a five-thousand-dollar position, and that Assistant Corporation Counsel Rogers be transferred from the Bureau of Street Openings to the general office, and that his salary be increased from $2,700 to $4,000. He said that he had been told to wait until Richard Croker's return from Europe, but had refused to do this and had immediately handed in his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee. He said he did not believe that the district was receiving the recognition and patronage it should, and in concluding suggested the election of Secretary Lazarus Shapiro or ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin to the leadership.

As soon as Mr. Engel resumed his seat there was a clamor for recognition from the Chairman. Assistant Corporation Counsel Rogers was among the first to speak. He said that he was satisfied with his present salary, but would resign his position and leave the organization if Councilman Engel insisted upon resigning. Assemblyman-elect Cohen and Alderman-elect Porges also said they would leave the organization and resign the offices to which they had been elected if their leader persisted in his intention to retire. Several other members of the organization announced that they would follow the leader. Councilman Engel reiterated his former statements and then disappeared from the hall.

After the meeting a telegram was sent to Senator Sullivan, who is at Hot Springs, Va., to return home and use his influence with Mr. Engel to withdraw his resignation. Before leaving the hall Mr. Engel asked that the preparations which were being made for a dinner in his honor on Dec. 11 be abandoned.

COFFEY COMES OUT UNHARMED.

Kings County Democratic Committee Meeting Peaceful.

The opponents of Senator Michael J. Coffey in the Kings County Democratic organization experienced a disappointment last night when the County Committee for 1900 met and organized. It had been expected by Mr. Coffey's foes in the organization that steps would be taken to discipline the Red Hook leader for his course in the recent campaign, but no such action was taken by the committee.

The only time the Coffey case figured in the proceedings of the committee was when a petition signed by 500 of the Senator's opponents in the Ninth Assembly District asking that he be brought to book for his attitude during the campaign was handed up to Chairman Moffett. This petition was promptly and without discussion referred to the Executive Committee for consideration when it meets and organizes next Tuesday night. The belief held among those present was that that was the last of the petition.

The studied avoidance of the Coffey matter by the committee was taken as an indication that Willoughby Street has decided not to force a fight with the Senator and that the auction room powers are disposed to placate the Ninth District leader.

Senator Coffey was not present at last night's meeting, but J. Morrissey Gray answered the roll call. James Moffett was re-elected Chairman of the committee. Michael Gru was elected Second Vice Chairman in place of Assemblyman John J. Cain, Senator Coffey's lieutenant. Cain was not present and was not a candidate for re-election.

ELECTION CASE INDICTMENTS.

Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn Finds Some True Bills.

The Federal Grand Jury for November yesterday handed to Judge Edward B. Thomas in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, its presentment on the charges made by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh regarding fraudulent naturalizations. Superintendent McCullagh alleged that he had evidence to prove that hundreds of applicants had fraudulently obtained citizenship papers in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Judge Thomas charged the Grand Jury to give especial attention to this matter. Superintendent McCullagh and certain of his deputies appeared before the Grand Jury at several of its hearings. A certain number of cases were selected for special investigation, and yesterday the Grand Jury handed to the Court indictments against the applicants in the cases in question.

The names of the persons against whom indictments had been found are withheld for the present. Judge Thomas issued bench warrants for the men.

JAIL FOR FORMER NEW YORKER.

Married, He Masquerades as Single in Ohio—Gets Six Months.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 5.—J. A. Miller, a New York photographer who came here two years ago, was sentenced to-day by Mayor Jones of Shawnee to six months' imprisonment in jail and fined $100 for violation of the State law which prevents a married man masquerading as single.

Miller was engaged to marry Lena McClanahan, only daughter of U. H. McClanahan of Shawnee, and the wedding was fixed for last Sunday. On Saturday the young lady's father learned that Miller had a wife living in Jackson, Ohio, and the prosecution resulted.

PROBING THE CARTER FRAUDS.

Charges Against J. F. Gaynor and B. D. Green Before a Grand Jury.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, Judge Speer, spent most of the day investigating the charges against John F. Gaynor and B. D. Green of New York as copartners in the Atlantic Contracting Company for alleged complicity with O. M. Carter, late Captain of Engineers, United States Army, in defrauding the Government of certain large sums of money. It is believed now that the investigation will extend through the week, and that a report will not be made before Friday or Saturday.

Among those who have been examined are Edward I. Johnston of Washington, a special representative of the Department of Justice; Charles F. Graham, proprietor of the Palaski House; James L. Gallagher, formerly an Inspector under Capt. Carter, and E. D. H. Gaynor, a brother of one of the parties to the case. Among the members of the Engineer Corps here to testify are Major John H. Truesdale, Major Frederick Babbott, and Major W. M. Black.

Abram J. Rose of New York of counsel for Capt. Carter is here watching the progress of the case. A number of witnesses are yet to be examined.

ANNEXATION TO BE OPPOSED.

Producers of Beet Sugar and Other Farm Products Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 5.—The League of Domestic Products was organized in Omaha to-day with these officers: Henry T. Oxnard, New York City, President; Julius Stroh, Detroit, Treasurer; R. H. Allen, Nebraska, Secretary. In addition the organization will have a Vice President in every State in the Union. The ostensible purpose of the league is to oppose the annexation of the new possessions.

The league includes the domestic producers of beet and cane sugar, tobacco, cigars, fruits, vegetables, nuts, rice, &c., comprising the American Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association, American Sugar Growers' Society, State Sugar Growers' Associations of Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New York, and all district and local organizations formed to promote the beet sugar industry; the United States Cane Growers' Society, Texas Cane Sugar Planters' Association, Kansas Sugar Growers' Association, Sugar Chemists' Association, and all district and local organizations formed to promote the cane sugar industry affiliating with the grange; Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Alliance, American Rice Growers' Association, and all allied interests that claim to be threatened by the possibility of free trade between the United States on the one hand and Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines on the other.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report on the Income of Roads with 185,245 Miles of Line Shows Gross Earnings of $1,307,253,484.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1899, has been compiled by the statistician to the Inter-State Commerce Commission from the returns of operating railway companies, representing 185,245 miles of line, received prior to Nov. 24. It shows that the gross earnings of the railway embraced in this advance report were $1,307,253,484 for the year ended June 30, 1899, or $7,057 per mile of line. Passenger earnings were $360,227,319; freight earnings, $913,358,488, and other earnings from operation, $33,667,677. The gross earnings shown in the final report for 1898 were nearly $60,000,000 less than this amount.

The operating expenses for the last fiscal year were $852,428,105, or $4,602 per mile of line. The net earnings, or income from operation, were $454,825,379, an increase of $31,073,304 being shown in this item for the year. Income from sources other than operation amounting to $49,176,168 was received by the railways included in the statement.

The report shows that the total income of the operating railways included therein was $504,001,547. The total deductions from income, embracing by the term interest on funded debt, rents for leased lines, taxes, ($44,165,714,) and various other charges against income, but not including dividends, were $371,018,518. This amount is $11,327,847 greater than the corresponding figures for 1898. The aggregate amount of dividends declared by the operating railways under consideration was $82,214,820. The comparative amount of dividends reported for the previous year was $66,039,465. The combination of the foregoing items results in showing a surplus of $50,768,209 from the operations of railways during the year, on about 98 per cent. of the mileage in the United States. The corresponding preliminary report for the previous year, covering 181,333 miles of line, showed a surplus of $42,604,999.

ELEVATED ROAD ENGINES WANTED.

Prospective Substitution of Electrical Motors Prompts Bids.

An important question involved in the changing of the motive power of the Manhattan Railway Company from steam to electricity is the disposition of the present engines which figure as an asset of about $1,600,000.

Russell Sage yesterday confirmed a report that many good offers had been made for this part of Manhattan's rolling stock. Some of them are from Europe, others from countries where railroads that do not need large lomocotives are in operation or building.

Some American contractors have asked for or have offered terms. A Manhattan engine costs new from $6,000 to $11,000, and it is believed that this part of the system's equipment can be disposed of at about 65 per cent. of the present value. All the engines are kept in good repair.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

New Jersey Man Cutting Down Trees Received a Fatal Shock.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 5.—Charles Neurtier, thirty-three years of age, a resident of East Rutherford, was killed this morning by a live electric wire. He was removing trees on Paterson Avenue, in Wallington, and started to cut a telephone guy wire which was crossed with the electric light wire, the guy wire being connected with a tree he was to cut down.

Neuriter cut partly through the telephone wire and received the shock as he attempted to pull the ends apart. He leaves a wife and two children.

HURT IN AUTOMOBILE WRECK.

August Belmont's Conveyance Toppled Into Ditch with a Groom.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 5.—August Belmont purchased an automobile last week. In it to-day Charles Bartels, a groom, was taking James Smith, another groom, to the Belmont stock farm, at Babylon. At Farmingdale the machine went into a ditch. Bartels jumped in time. The automobile rolled over, with Smith under it.

He was badly bruised and burned by steam. Two ribs in his right side were broken. He was taken to a farmhouse. He was attended there, and later Mr. Belmont sent Dr. Finn of this place to look after him. The automobile was wrecked.

IRON COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

New Haven and Susquehanna Companies to be Consolidated.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—A majority of the stockholders and Directors in the New Haven and Susquehanna Iron Companies have agreed to consolidate in a new concern, to be called the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company, which will soon be incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000. The greater part of the stock will be absorbed by the stockholders of the New Haven and Susquehanna Companies, of whom a large number live in this city, and the consolidated concern will be controlled by the same persons who have been active in the direction of the old companies.

The first move of the Atlantic Company toward gaining a foothold in the iron market will be to erect a mammoth pipe mill at Columbia, Penn., which is designed to cost $800,000, and which it is expected will employ upward of a thousand men and distribute $40,000 a month in wages. The company will at once advertise for bids.

To avoid using the product of Western mills, the new company will use the "scalp" or output of mills in Columbia, Middletown, and York.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

One of the Last of the Famous Johnson Family in Prison.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Capt. E. A. Abbott of the United States secret service this morning identified in Cyrus Davis, arrested here Thanksgiving Day, Charles Johnson, one of the last of the Johnson family, who have been counterfeiters through three generations.

The grandfather of the Toledo prisoner was the first counterfeiter of Canadian currency, and died in a Dominion prison. John Johnson, father of Charles, was an expert engraver. Three sons became counterfeiters and produced the "Grant five," "Hancock two," and "Windom two."

Twelve years ago Johnson was arrested at Detroit for uttering "Grant Fives." He escaped, fled to Canada, was arrested, and served ten years for counterfeiting the "Commercial Tens," the finest work of counterfeiting on record in the Dominion.

Capt. Abbott found an outfit in Johnson's possession. The counterfeiter was to-day held for the Federal Jury.

Explosion in General Electric Works.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—An explosion of combustibles occurred in Shop 55 of the General Electric Company at 8:40 o'clock to-night, and for a time fire menaced the entire building and the surrounding shops. Officials of the company declined to-night to give an estimate of the damage. They said, however, that the heaviest loss was the delay in work which the fire would cause.

Drew Seminary Building Dedicated.

MADISON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The new administration building and chapel of the Drew Theological Seminary was dedicated to-day. It cost $100,000, which was given by two persons whose names are withheld.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The May Land and Improvement Company of Syracuse, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edwin L. Loomis, John Pierson, and Robert K. Andrews of Syracuse.

The Stern-Spang Company of New York City, to manufacture clothing; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry Stern of 18 West Ninety-fifth Street, E. R. Spang, and Bertha Stern of New York City.

The Clipper Manufacturing Company of New York City, to work in metal, wood, and other materials; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. G. Bowen, G. B. Breckenridge, and N. S. Sanford, Jr., of New York City.

The Maryland Company of New York City; to conduct a restaurant; capital, $10,000. Directors—Rudolph Woldner of 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, B. B. K. Meyers of New York City, and A. C. Stretlwolf of Jersey City.

The Waterville Electric Light and Power Company, to operate in Waterville, and the towns of Sangerfield, Marshall, and Augusta, Oneida County; capital, $15,000. Directors—Marinus W. Terry and C. M. Wickwise of Waterville, and H. B. Sweet of Utica.

The Sennett Telephone Company, to operate in Sennett and Weedsport, Cayuga County; Elbridge and Jordan and other towns in Onondaga and Cayuga County; capital, $500. Directors—H. C. Crocker, S. C. Depew, and Walter E. Spurr of Sennett, Cayuga County.

CUT HER DAUGHTER'S THROAT.

Act of a Brooklyn Mother Recently Discharged as Cured from an Insane Asylum.

In a fit of insanity yesterday morning Mrs. Anna Glennan of 402 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, killed her five-year-old daughter, May, with a carving knife.

Mrs. Glennan, who is forty years old, lived with her husband, Thomas Glennan, a carpenter, her two young children, and her mother, Mrs. Ann Cusack. She had been confined in the Long Island State Hospital for eighteen months, and was discharged as cured on Sept. 1 last. She appeared to be rational up to yesterday.

Mrs. Glennan's mother left the house in the morning to attend mass at St. Augustine's Church. A few minutes later Glennan also went out, leaving his wife alone with the children. When Mrs. Glennan's mother returned she found little May lying lifeless on the kitchen floor with a big gash in her neck. Mrs. Glennan was near by, acting strangely and talking incoherently. Policeman Chamberlain was called in and he placed Mrs. Glennan under arrest. Ambulance Surgeon Bulkley of the Seney Hospital was called, but could do nothing but pronounce the child dead. The little girl had been stabbed on the right side of the neck.

There was no knife to be seen, but Mrs. Glennan, upon being questioned, went to a closet and took a large carving knife from a box. This she held up, indicating that it was the knife that had been used. There was no blood upon the knife, or any about the room, except where the child's head rested upon the floor. The police believe that Mrs. Glennan carefully cleaned the floor and the knife and washed her hands after the deed was committed.

Mrs. Glennan was taken before Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court. While she was in court she kept muttering to herself. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

CRUSHED UNDER A BIG WHEEL.

Machinist Killed in Brooklyn as the Result of a False Signal.

James Barrie, a machinist fifty-five years of age, of 194 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, was fatally hurt yesterday afternoon in the Chelsea Jute Mills in that borough, where he was employed. He was caught under an immense fly-wheel in the factory and nearly every bone in his body was crushed, but he lived for some time in agony while his shopmates chopped the floor away and extricated him.

The factory employs several hundred operatives, mosty women, and in the afternoon a piece of belting broke on a fly wheel on the second floor. The women were standing around waiting for the repairs to be made, when some one gave a wrong signal to the engineer in the basement, and he started the engines. Barrie was on top of the wheel and he was carried around and down to the floor, where he was crushed under the wheel. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where he did.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CLUB.

Heart Disease May Have Killed Knickerbocker Athletic Employe.

Joseph L. Moore, thirty years old, single, timekeeper and receiving clerk of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, died there yesterday morning. It is thought death was due to heart disease. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon will perform an autopsy to-day.

Moore lived at 203 East Forty-fourth Street, and had been employed in the club six months.

According to the story of the Superintendent, he went down to the bowling alleys at 10 o'clock to sleep. A few hours later some alley boys found him lying in the end of one of the alleys with a pair of boxing gloves for pillows.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr., a member of the club, was called in, but after looking at the man and refusing to express an opinion as to the cause of his death, said an ambulance ought to be summoned. The ambulance surgeon would give no opinion either of the cause of death. The man is of the same name as another man in the club some time ago, who was a witness in the Molineux case at the Coroner's inquest.

Dr. O'Hanlon, Coroner's physician, saw Moore, but when asked the cause of death he walked away. His questioner followed and asked him again the cause of death.

"Are you a member of the club?" asked Dr. O'Hanlon. The questioner informed him in the negative.

"I thought you were," he said. "Well, I can't tell the cause of death. I wouldn't dare say what it was before I perform an autopsy."

TEACHERS' SUITS ARE BEGUN.

Their Counsel Urges that the Cases Be Brought to Trial Speedily.

Lewis L. Delafield yesterday sent the following letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen:

"The New York School Teachers' Association, which is composed of a majority of the teaching staff in this county, and which may fairly be said to represent the entire body of teachers in our public schools, has retained me to institute such proceedings as will obtain a judicial decision as to the validity of the salary schedule adopted by the School Board on May 17. I have accordingly prepared, and send you herewith, the complaints in actions instituted by two teachers, which will, I think, enable the city to raise such an issue as will fairly present to the courts all questions which are now ripe for judicial action.

"It is my belief that if the city will promptly interpose answers to these complaints and will unite with me in an application to the court that the actions be preferred, they can readily be tried within a week. There can be no doubt that a prompt determination of the questions involved in these actions is important, not only in the interest of the city, but also as a matter of justice to the faithful class of its servants, in whose interest I have the honor to write. And I may add that I am fully persuaded that you will accord to these considerations the full weight to which they are entitled, and that you will unite with me in the effort to present the real questions at issue to the courts with the least possible delay."

JERSEY CITY DOCTOR WINS.

Files His Certificate and Prevents the Loss of a Suit.

Dr. John D. McGill, who is a brother of Chancellor McGill, has been a practicing physician of Jersey City for twenty years. He is also President of the local Police and Health Boards. Yesterday he brought suit in the Hudson County Circuit Court against Capt. Daniel McWilliams of Madison Avenue, for $126.44 for professional services and interest on the account. When the case was called Norman L. Rowe, counsel for Capt. McWilliams, asked for a nonsuit on the ground that Dr. McGill was practicing medicine illegally. He said that the law of 1880 required every physician in the State to file a certificate with the County Clerk. This, Mr. Rowe said, Dr. McGill had never done, though he had filed a certificate with the County Health Board.

Tennant & Queen, Dr. McGill's lawyers, called Dr. McGill to the stand. He testified that he filed the required certificate with the County Clerk last Saturday. He said his counsel learned that the defense proposed to spring a trap at the trial, and by dint of a little detective work managed to learn of the pit into which he was expected to fall. They at once notified him to file his certificate with the County Clerk, which he did. He said the law of 1880 was not in operation when he began to practice.

Mr. Rowe then asked leave to amend his bill. This Judge Nevius refused, and directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, Mr. Rowe having no other defense to offer.

Blaze in the Hoffman House.

Some excitement was caused on Broadway shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the appearance of the Fire Department in the neighborhood of the Hoffman House. It seems that a flue of the kitchen range in the Hoffman House had caught fire and burned out. Somebody sent in an alarm, but the services of the firemen were not needed. There was no excitement among the guests, as the existence of the fire was not known until it had been extinguished.

St. Francis Xavier Alumni Dine.

The Alumni Association of the College of St. Francis Xavier held its twenty-first annual dinner last night in the Savoy Hotel, with about fifty members present. Charles G. Herbermann, President of the association, presided and made his annual address. He said the association had made great progress in the last few years, and that its policy had been that of the Nation and of New York City—expansion.

TROLLEY CAR CUTS OFF A LEG.

Private Detective the Victim of an Accident in Brooklyn.

Cornelius J. Mahoney, a private detective of 296 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was run over last night by a trolley car at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, that borough, and seriously injured. He was removed to Seney Hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate his right leg at the knee. After the operation he rallied a little, but his condition is critical.

Mr. Mahoney was driving across the car tracks in a buggy when Car 169 of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, which wes being pushed by another car, struck his vehicle, and, after demolishing it, ran over him. S. W. Robbins of 47 Smith Street, motorman of the rear car, was arrested.

EXPLOSION NEAR DEWEY ARCH.

Commotion in Manhole Frightened Shoppers and Horses.

The thousand or more shoppers who were in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street at 5 o'clock last evening were startled by a loud report, the result of an explosion that had occurred under the street pavement in a manhole of the Edison Illuminating Company at that corner.

Several horses jumped to one side, many women were frightened, and clerks ran from stores to learn the cause of the commotion.

A driver sitting on his cab near the manhole was pitched to the sidewalk by the explosion, but was only slightly bruised. He refused to give his name or receive medical treatment, and went home.

Near where the explosion occurred is a column of the Dewey arch. A small piece of the plaster of paris was broken off by the concussion.

PREVENTED A PRIZEFIGHT.

Police Captain's Curiosity Interfered with Amateur Pugilists.

Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station prevented a prizefight which was planned for last night in Vogel's Hall, Fortieth Street and Tenth Avenue. The Captain's curiosity was aroused by seeing many men entering the place. Observing three men approaching with large bundles, he arrested them. They said they were William Gibbons, eighteen years old, of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, an amateur pugilist; his backer, William Broderick, of 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William Greely of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. Gibbons's trainer.

Their packages were found to contain gloves and a whole outfit for a fight. They were held as suspicious persons. A little later the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station notified Capt. Cooney that Gibbons and John Leonard, his antagonist to be, and 150 of their friends had started down to his precinct. Leonard, who lives at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was not found. The up-town police said the men had been training for two weeks in "Carroll's old house," One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...	8:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...9:54	Gov. Isl'd..10:11	H. Gate...	
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...10:31	Gov. Isl'd..10:46	H. Gate...	12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Beverly, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, La Guayra.....	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples.....	.....	.....
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

El Mar, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, St. Lucia.....	4:00 A. M.	.....
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso..	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick...	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Grenada, Trinidad.....	11:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 4; Shanghai, Nov. 9; Yokohama, Nov. 16, and Honolulu Nov. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, and the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on Dec. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 6.

Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 18.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 1.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 3.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Cuzco, Glasgow, Nov. 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 2.
Manhattan, London, Nov. 28.
Paraense, Ceara, Nov. 28.
Talnui, Glasgow, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Heathdene, St. Michaels, Nov. 30.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 11.

Arrived.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Mader, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Novo, and Orocabessa Nov. 29, Port Maria and Port Antonio 30th, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Guinoco Nov. 23, with crude asphalt to the New York and Bermudez Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:41 A. M.

SS Burma, (Aust.,) Mikulicich, Probolingo Sept. 29, Padang Oct. 5, Perim 23d, Port Said 31st, Oran Nov. 4, Gibraltar 11th, Bermuda 30th, and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 4, with sugar to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Genoa Nov. 23 and Naples 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Eskdale, (Br.,) Dower, Pekalongan Oct. 1, Singapore 5th, Colombo 14th, Suez Nov. 1, Port Said 2d, Algiers 10th, St. Michael 18th, and Delaware Breakwater Dec. 4, with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Rotterdam Nov. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Copenhagen Nov. 14, and Shields 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 5, 9:30 P. M., west, gentle breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Beverly, (Br.,) for Inagua, Port au Prince, &c.

Spoken.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Adelaide, &c., was spoken Nov. 7 in latitude 26 south, longitude 11 east.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Messina, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Genesee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michaels yesterday for coal.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from New York for Reval, arr. at Portland Dec. 4.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 8:45 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, for New York, sld. from Naples Dec. 2.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Koenemann, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, from New York, via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Dec. 2.

SS Westerniand

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Bank Clerks' League series, at Reid's alleys last night, the Sub-Treasury team won two games, defeating the Hanover National Bank team and the first team of the Chase National Bank. In the game against the latter the Sub-Treasury bowlers made a score of 879, the record score of the tournament. The Hanover Bank bowlers were beaten in the second game by the Chase National Bank team. Jenkins of the Sub-Treasury team carried off the individual honors with an average of 185 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 144; Oakley, 122; Bird, 144; Copeland, 150; Jenkins, 179. Total, 739.
Hanover National—Wright, 175; Niemann, 148; Field, 113; Thompson, 135; Spence, 124. Total, 695.

SECOND GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 194; Martin, 143; Freed, 135; Mitchell, 167; Linson, 139. Total, 778.
Hanover National—Wright, 128; Niemann, 161; Field, 124; Thompson, 102; Spence, 133. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 197; Oakley, 178; Bird, 133; Copeland, 180; Jenkins, 191. Total, 879.
Chase National No. 1—Linson, 135; Martin, 146; Freed, 159; Mitchell, 164; Haynes, 140. Total, 744.

The Royal Insurance Company bowlers were beaten in two games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. The German-American Company team defeated them in the first game and in the third game the Royals were again beaten by the Niorth Union team. The latter bowled in poor form against the German-American team in the second game and were easily beaten. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 141; Barnett, 133; Markes, 124; Ormsbee, 179; Elston, 106. Total, 743.
Royal—Bergen, 158; Suydam, 130; Booth, 107; Wells, 118; Hendricks, 138. Total, 651.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 157; Barnett, 132; Markes, 154; Ormsbee, 136; Elston, 180. Total, 759.
Norwich Union—Phillips, 121; Morris, 112; Olmstead, 132; Porter, 140; Ohl, 146. Total, 651.

THIRD GAME.

Norwich Union—Phillips, 170; Morris, 102; Olmstead, 190; Porter, 154; Ohl, 185. Total, 731.
Royal—Bergen, 129; Suydam, 137; Booth, 116; Wells, 141; Hendricks, 139. Total, 662.

The Empires were easy winners in two games in the Columbia League last night. The bowling of Stoff of the Empires was a notable feature of the series. He turned out scores of 222 and 225. In the third game the Empires made 994, three men rolling scores of 200 or over. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Premier—O. Moses, 134; Ullman, 169; E. Moses, 149; Davidson, 172; L. Moses, 210. Total, 834.
Audubon—Brand, 140; Brickett, 131; Stinman, 146; Mott, 133; Smith, 178. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Schiman, 212; Stoff, 222; Howell, 127; Young, 170; Arnold, 171. Total, 902.
Audubon—Brand, 159; Brickett, 177; Stinman, 152; Mott, 179; Smith, 149. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Schiman, 200; Stoff, 255; Howell, 179; Young, 144; Arnold, 216. Total, 994.
Premier—O. Moses, 145; Ullman, 148; E. Moses, 149; Davidson, 157; L. Moses, 140. Total, 739.

The Oradell team defeated the Stragglers and Bleeckers in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Straggler—Grief, 157; Dickson, 134; Gaynor, 158; Browne, 134; Hoslinger, 137. Total, 720.
Bleecker—Bonneau, 128; Nahmens, 144; McConnell, 139; F. Busch, 153; Rosenberg, 126. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 114; Beimler, 116; Kaempf, 155; Dippel, 145; Reichard, 125. Total, 709.
Bleecker—Bonneau, 134; Nahmens, 139; McConnell, 134; F. Busch, 143; Rosenberg, 144. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 221; Beimler, 130; Kaempf, 168; Dippel, 165; Reichard, 182. Total, 864.
Straggler—Grief, 171; Dickson, 134; Touzel, 176; Browne, 127; Hosinger, 179. Total, 787.

The Rosedale, Park, and Calamity Clubs bowled in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale No. 3—Greschen, 64; Wellbrock, 75; Kroger, 70; H. Frercks, 54; Meinken, 78. Total, 341.

SECOND GAME.

Park Club—Bahn, 70; Kapp, 63, Dittrich, 94; Hume, 71; Bisseng.r, 60. Total, 358.

THIRD GAME.

Calamity—Lehmann, 46; Steinman, 77; Meyer, 72; Bernett, 79; Cosgrove, 82. Total, 356.

FOURTH GAME.

Park No. 2—Fetsch, 72; Hummel, 42; Hoffman, 85; Werwecker, 51; Schwamb, 73. Total, 273.

The Corinthians suffered their first defeat in the American National tournament last night by being beaten by the Germanias in the third game. The Corinthians won the first game from the Bleeckers, and the latter defeated the Germanias in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 152; Baker, 205; Niles, 154; Holden, 185; Schaefer, 163. Total, 859.
Bleecker—Beam, 178; Wragge, 196; Dorland, 167; Schlichte, 174; Ritter, 119. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 178; Wragge, 166; Dorland, 157; Schlichte, 169; Ritter, 204. Total, 874.
Germania—W. Sauer, 170; L. Sauer, 179; Clauss, 146; Chesterfield, 169; C. Sauer, 163. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 186; L. Sauer, 169; Clauss, 158; Chesterfield, 205; C. Sauer, 181. Total, 899.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 165; Baker, 146; Niles, 157; Holden, 186; Schaefer, 162. Total, 816.

The Williamsburg Wheelmen won two close games last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn. The other winner was the Carroll Park Wheelmen, which had no trouble in disposing of the Montauk team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelman—Dietlen, 94; Campbell, 118; De Graaf, 88; Meyer, 179; Schroeder, 154. Total, 633.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136 Keiser, 109; Wyatt, 102; Nash, 125, Degenhart, 136. Total, 608.

SECOND GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136; Keiser, 110; Degenhart, 160; Nash, 139; Spellman, 103. Total, 648.
Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 137; Holzinger, 85; Miller, 144; Hellmich, 105; Baer, 120. Total, 591.

THIRD GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Dietlein, 134; Campbell, 91; De Graaf, 124; Meyer, 142; Schroeder, 158. Total, 649.
Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 120; Holzinger, 128; Miller, 128; Hellmich, 123; Baer, 145. Total, 644.

Fort Greene Council was twice a winner in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys last night. Brevoort Council took a drop in the league race by losing two games. Fallon Council broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 135; Snow, 194; Wallace, 134; Diehl, 115; Otis, 180. Total, 758.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 124; Walker, 170; Reynolds, 113; Dalton, 169; Meht, 172. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 185; McDonough, 137; Selveira, 171; Herbert, 135; Ferndach, 161. Total, 789.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 145; Walker, 129; Reynolds, 138; Dalton, 138; Meht, 163. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 142; Snow, 173; Wallace, 151; Diehl, 170; Otis, 166. Total, 802.
Fulton Council—Lovell, 138; McDonough, 88; Selveira, 157; Herbert, 153; Ferndach, 192. Total, 728.

The Boulevards did the best bowling in the Harlem League series at the Palace alleys last night, winning two games. They gave an interesting exhibition in the third game, making thirty-four spares. Only four breaks were made, two of which were due to difficult spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 157; Graves, 171; Howard, 158; Wanderer, 164; Vetter, 185. Total, 835.
Colonial—O'Brien, 179; Bell, 135; Hedley, 135; Kilmer, 145; Vogel, 130. Total, 724.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 211; La Forest, 145; Snyder, 202; Pump, 135; Lehrbach, 191. Total, 884.
Colonial—O'Brien, 141; Bell, 155; Vogel, 178; Kilmer, 125; Hedley, 203. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 176; Graves, 170; Howard, 194; Wanderer, 205; Vetter, 190. Total, 935.
Knickerbocker—Meyer, 183; La Forest, 203; Snyder, 182; Pump, 151; Lehrbach, 191. Total, 910.

The Knickerbocker and New York Athletic Club teams bowled their first series in the Athletic League at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. The home team won two of the three games played. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davis, 142; Roll, 157; Parker, 164; Shepard, 191; Stone, 170. Total, 824.
New York Athletic Club—Carter, 154; Armstrong, 122; Bell, 169; Booth, 189; Klingelhoffer, 187. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davies, 165; Roll, 148; Parker, 175; Shepard, 176; Stone, 181. Total, 845.
New York Athletic Club—Carter, 128; Armstrong, 164; Bell, 154; Booth, 167; Klingelhoffer, 165. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

New York Athletic Club—Carter, 164; Armstrong, 180; Bell, 209; Booth, 171 Klingelhoffer, 158. Total, 895.
Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Davies, 168; Roll, 187; Carter, 154; Shepard, 165; Stone, 177. Total, 851.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Rosedale, Empire, Central.
Harlem League—Corinthian, Premier, Riverdale.
Columbia League—Corinthian, Village, Columbia.
Royal Arcanum League—Defendam, Knickerbocker, Colfax.
Arlington National—Gotham, Manhattan, Edison.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Bushwick, Fraternity, Philadelphos.
Brooklyn Arcanum, Sub-Tournament—Bedford, De Long, Long Island.
Life Insurance League—Equitable, Prudential, Mutual Life.
Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament, Brooklyn—Eccentric vs. Atlantic, at Steinheuser's Alleys.
Bank Clerks' League—At Reid's Alleys.
Archdiocesan League—At Starr's Alleys.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS ELECTED.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 5.—F. Gordon Brown was elected to-night Captain of the Yale football eleven of 1900. Brown is a member of the present junior class of the Academic Department. His home is in Flushing, L. I.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—Quarterback Daly was elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity football eleven to-night.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—At a meeting held to-night the seventeen men who played in the 'Varsity Harvard-Yale and Harvard-Pennsylvania games this season elected Charles Dudley Daly of the junior class as next year's Captain by a unanimous vote. Reid and Hallowell, the only other men considered, withdrew before the election.

BEAT YALE AGAIN AT HOCKEY.

Victory of the New York Club Gained by Fine Playing.

The Hockey Club of New York by brilliant playing, scored another victory, last night, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in a match with the Yale hockey team. The victors netted three points.

Yale.	Positions.	Hockey Club.
Smith	Goal	Ellison
Cox	Point	Cunningham
Sturgis	Cover Point	Phymester
Campbell	Forward	C. Phillips
Inman	Forward	Leo
Bronson	Forward	B. Phillips
Cuckwalder	Forward	Casanova

CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Cutler, Hendrick, and Threshie the Latest Tourney Winners.

In the opening game of the evening session of the Class B amateur billiard tournament, which took place last night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Albert G. Cutler of Boston defeated Dr. A. B. Miller of New York in the fifty-seventh inning after a very exciting finish. The score:

Cutler—22 2 0 0 21 0 22 16 11 4 7 0 0 1 1 0 9 0 0 0 7 0 7 11 5 29 22 8 10 0 10 9 4 0 3 1 3 14 11 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 1 4 0 2 1. Total, 300. Average, 5 15-57. High runs, 22, 22, 29.
Miller—0 3 1 0 3 0 1 0 2 8 11 4 1 1 7 13 0 11 11 4 0 2 2 2 2 7 0 1 4 1 3 5 15 9 7 2 0 0 0 10 3 12 7 5 0 8 1 20 4 12 8 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1. Total, 283. Average, 4 55-57. High runs 28, 25, 20.

J. A. Hendrick of New Haven defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas of the New York Athletic Club in the final game by a score of 300 to 229. Hendrick's average was 4 12-72 and his best run 23. Douglas averaged 3 16-71, his best run being 20.

Charles Threshie of Boston defeated L. A. Servatius of New York yesterday afternoon.

The score:

Threshie—0 7 1 0 0 29 16 28 1 6 0 4 0 3 3 1 0 12 7 1 9 3 14 0 7 4 1 2 5 1 14 10 9 8 10 19. Total, 300. Average, 8 4-37. High runs—29, 28, 16, 7 4, 14, 19.
Servatius—14 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 4 2 3 4 5 0 16 0 6 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 1 1 6 3 1 2 0 5 0 0 3 3. Total, 97. Average, 2 25-36. High runs—14, 16.
Referee—Mr. Foss.

Servatius will meet Hevner in the afternoon game to-day. In the evening Smith will play Miller and Threshie will meet Hevner.

INTER CITY AND CLUB BILLIARDS.

Crescent A. C. Expert Defeats St. George Lyceum Rival.

Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, defeated Arthur Townsend of St. George's Lyceum in the evening game of the inter-city and inter-club handicap amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. The score:

Keeney, (280)—9 12 23 25 16 0 5 3 11 0 0 14 8 0 0 0 2 6 0 10 2 21 1 0 5 1 20 5 0 26 0 5 3 3 2 7 16 0 5 0 1 10. Total, 280. Average, 6 16-44. High runs, 23, 25, 26.
Townsend, (280)—0 1 8 7 0 2 17 5 3 2 0 0 10 17 10 1 9 0 1 0 17 2 20 2 3 0 2 1 1 19 2 2 2 2 12 1 2 7 6 0 0 2 2 0. Total, 229. Average, 5 9-44. High runs, 20, 19, 21.

J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who last year won the Class B billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union, bids fair to win the tournament.

In his game with William J. Arnold yesterday afternoon, he made an average of 10 28-28, which is the best average of the season for an amateur. The score:

Stark—47 6 4 2 14 4 0 0 0 12 20 1 4 1 7 9 13 6 22 2 49 0 0 8 15 10 0 44. Total, 300. Average, 10 20-28. Highest runs, 47, 20, 22, 49, 44.
Arnold—1 0 5 0 6 3 19 1 10 10 1 1 10 3 3 0 2 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 0 18 3. Total, 165. Average, 3 14-27. Highest runs—19, 10, 10, 18.
Referee—Mr. McLaughlin.

The games to-day will be between Muldaur and Townsend in the afternoon and Poggenburg and Arnold in the evening.

TROTTING ASSOCIATION RULES.

National Body's Board of Review Considering Alleged Infractions.

The hearing of testimony as to alleged infractions of the rules of the National Trotting Association occupied the attention of that organization's Board of Review, which began its annual meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. The members present were P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky., President; David Bonner, New York, Vice President; Charles D. Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y.; William R. Allen, St. Louis., Mo.; Frederick S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill., and W. H. Gocher, Hartford, Conn.

The most prominent of the cases brought up yesterday were those of Theodore Coleman, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, charged with receiving conditional entries in trotting races, and John Ramsey of Boston, Mass., charged with "ringing" the horse Dandy O.

No decisions were made. The meeting will last through to-day and possibly to-morrow.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Dunblane, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Decoy, 112, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, second; Tar Hill, 110, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Silver Tail, The Scot, Wallenstein, Racetto, Hindoo Princess, and Maid of the Hills also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Good Hope, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; Saintly, 104, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 2, second; Sir Urian, 104, (D. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. Rosalbra, Lucid, Jim Brownell, St. Isidore, Cymamo, and White Fern also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Espionage, 103 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 2, won; Casdale, 107, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, second; Stromo, 99, (Fountleroy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43⅘. Montanus, Glengarber, Rainier, Rio Chico, Master Lee, Orabee, and Lim also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Napamax, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; True Blue, 107, (Henry,) 25 to 1, second; San Venada, 107, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:28⅘. Daisy F., O'Connor, Olinthus, Terrene, and Ventoro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Sweet William, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 25 to 1, won; Raclvan, 104, (Phelan,) 12 to 1, second; February, 109, (Conley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08⅘. Skirmish and Carter H. Harrison, Jr., also ran. Elsalado and Peddler left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse. May W., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Timemaker, 112, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, second; Flamora, 92, (J. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:07. King Carnival, Monda, and Spike also ran.

Dobbs Knocked Out by Walcott.

"Joe" Walcott of Boston and "Bobby" Dobbs who returned recently from England where he defeated almost all of the pugilists in his class were to have fought twenty-five rounds at 140 pounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, but the fight came to a sudden termination in the sixteenth round by Walcott knocking Dobbs out. Both are colored men, Walcott, short and stockily built, and Dobbs tall and thin. Both knew how to box well, and they weighed about the same, but Dobbs might just as well have been pitted against a heavy-weight, for every blow that Walcott landed had a lot of force behind it.

PATERSON MAY HAVE A STRIKE.

Machinists May Tie Up the City's Entire Iron Industry.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—A geenral strike among the five hundred or more machinists here is expected within the next twenty-four hours. Such a strike would tie up the entire iron industry of the city. An advance of from 25 to 30 cents per day was given in some cases, but the men want the standard rate of $2.50 per day for all. The demand was made ten days ago.

National Organizer O'Connell is expected to confer with the manufacturers, and the strike question hinges upon the result of this conference. The manufacturers have refused to accede to the demands of the machinists. It is understood, however, that the advance asked for has been granted to the molders and core workers.

The brass workers have also started a movement for an increase in wages, and President Lynch of the International Union of Brass Workers, will be here to-morrow to confer with the manufacturers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—United States Supreme Court:

393—Henry Bollin, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska. Argument continued by C. J. Smyth for the defendant in error, and concluded by Joel W. West for the plaintiff in error.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne, as collector, &c., et al.

387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector, &c.

451—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Penrose A. McLain.

458—George Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c.

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. Argument commenced by A. M. Pence for the appellants in No. 225, and continued by Wheeler H. Peckham for the plaintiffs in error in No. 387; by Richard C. Dale for the plaintiffs in error in No. 451, and by Charles H. Otis for the plaintiffs in error in No. 387.

Day call fo. Wednesday, Dec. 6—225 and 387, 451, 458, and 459, 59, 4, 70, 86, 73, and 74, 79, 21, 53, 81.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

80—Hills Bros. vs. United States.
81—Neal vs. Steamtug Nathan Hale.
82—United States vs. Richard.
1—Bannerman vs. Sanford.
3—Florida Central R. R. vs. Am. Surety Co.
4—Hunt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
8—Morrin vs. Edison E. Ill. Co.
9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.
10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States
35—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
82—Schiffer vs. Trus. Columbia College.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.
Kennedy vs. Ryan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy.

1200—In re James Branagan. Discharges.
1903—Charles Rub nzer.
1540—Max Silverman.
1577—Joseph Berkowitz.
1587—William M. Earl.
1578—Ernest L. Walker.
1559—Rodolphus P. Crapser.
1596—Karl Kohler.
1601—Mike Marticelli.
1508—Chs. S. La Voke.
1606—Harris Abrams.
1548—Nelson Cubberley.
1568—Benj. Tannenbaum
875—Robert M. Grant.
1555—Bernard Barrie.
1592—James O'Toole.
1585—Richard Thompson
1574—Louis Bock.
1424—Meyer Hecht.
1551—Abram Belvinsky.
1423—Bernard Hecht.
1271—Frank I. Gray.
1564—John F. Dickinson.
827—Ernest W. Hofstadter.
1451—Morris Levy.
1607—Nathan Goldberg.
864—P. & H. Feigenbaum.
1593—Levy Rosenthal.
1469—Charles E. Ensign.
1590—Simon Mitchell.
1428—David M. Hornthal
Discharges under objection.
1395—Fred J. Stone.
290—Silverman & Schorr.
1211—Harvey L. Pence.
1456—Michael Duffy.
479—Louis Wendel.
512—Lorenz Welbert.
1273—David Gutlohn.
1490—Julius Riess.
1129—A. & M. Gallo.
1531—Amelia Heyman.
All fourmer cases.
1065—Lichtenstein Bros.
1519—Katie Pearson.
1153—H. A. V. Post.
411—Schultz & Schwerin.
1536—Leopold Lewisheim.
1552—August Kahn.
1512—Jennie L. Lissner.
982—Gustav Pick.
1471—Samuel Wolf.
587—James J. Cooke.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Skaneateles Water Works Company, appellant, vs. Village of Skaneateles; same vs. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Butcher, Jr., vs. Pearson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and the questions certified answered in the negative.

Warsaw Water Works Company, appellant, vs. Village of Warsaw.—Judgment modified as stated in memorandum, and as modified, affirmed, with costs to the appellant in this court.

People ex rel. Luce vs. Holley, appellant; in re application Mayor New York City to acquire East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; in re opening of Brook Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; people ex rel. Flynn, appellants, vs. Yorke et al., Police Commissioners; College Point Savings Bank, appellant, vs. Vollmer.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Douglass, executor, vs. Halstead et al., executors, appellants; People ex rel. Rice, appellant, vs. Moss et al., Police Commissioners.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Allen et al. vs. Stevens, executor, appellant.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to the appellant, trustees, and the Attorney General, payable out of the estate.

Canfield vs. Fallon, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and the question certified answered as follows: "Under the will of Isaac I. Blauvelt, a remainder in fee as to the real estate, and in absolute ownership as to the personal property, in an undivided one-half of all the property, real and personal, left at his death, vested in his grandaughter, Julia Frances Archer, which was not divested by her death in the life time of her mother, but passed to the latter as her sole heir and next of kin, who had the power to dispose of the same by will."

To-day's calendar: 951, 163, 76, 141, 152, 164, 165, 167.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

30—Bradley vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
22—Gleason vs. Young.
24—Stowasser vs. Sherman Outfitting Co.
26—Griffen vs. Manice.
81—Hollis vs. Drescher.
29—Seefeck vs. Reiss.
33—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry.
19—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
34—Kaminski vs. Schefer.
35—J. Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Hallenbeck.
36—Knoll vs. 3d Av. R. R.
38—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddle & Co.
39—Day vs. Carmichael.
40—De Witt vs. Monjo.
41—Bellamare vs. 3d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schuck vs. Rogers.
2—Smith vs. Smith.
3—Burton vs. Burton.
4—Reeder vs. Lockwood.
5—People, &c., vs. Allen.
6—In re Waterhouse.
7—Matthies vs. Welffenbach.
8—Hamilton vs. Fitzmahony.
9—Union Trust Company vs. Driggs.
10—Connelly vs. Carley.
11—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
12—Shepard vs. Shepard.
13—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Company vs. Hoyt.
14—Am. Thread Company vs. Feltner.
15—In re Young.
16—In re Schuil.
17—Bowden vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Company.
18—Bragen vs. Poel Zedek Aushek Minsk.
19—Kauffeld vs. Wallach.
20—Loss vs. Romeo.
21—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
22—Greenberg vs. Murray.
23—Cagliostro vs. Harris.
24—Bloomingdale vs. Hoffman.
25—Plunkett vs. Barker.
26—Lusk vs. Lusk.
27—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
28—Matter of Jacobson.
29—Matter of Barsotti.
30—Matter of Ball.
31—Matter of Maier.
32—Matter of Smith.
33—Matter of Jacobs.
34—Cohen vs. Ernst.
35—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.

4327—Gaynor vs. Gaynor
4328—Withers vs. Withers.
4329—Miller vs. Miller.
4330—Maisner vs. Maisner.
4331—Krauskople vs. Krauskople.
4332—Stott vs. Stott.
4333—Posternak vs. Posternak.
4334—Wakzman vs. Wakzman.
4335—Phillips vs. Phillips.
4336—Kenney vs. Kenney.
4337—Havens vs. Havens
4338—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
4339—Stiehl vs. Stiehl.
4340—Brave vs. Brave.
4341—Jacobus vs. Jacobus.
4342—Jordan vs. Jordan.
4343—Salabous vs. Salabous.
4345—Thomson vs. Thomson.
4346—Santer vs. Santer.
4247—Laughlin vs. Laughlin.
4157—Farrell vs. Farrell.
3637—Fenner vs. Fenner.
4195—Androvette vs. Androvette.
4199—Sommerfield vs. Sommerfield.
3961—Anderson vs. Anderson.
3991—Wicks vs. Wicks.
3636—Miller vs. Miller.
3076—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
4190—Sealey vs. Sealey.
4193—Bogart vs. Bogart.
4196—Bingham vs. Bingham.
1716—O'Hara vs. O'Hara
3562—Segalman vs. Segalman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs. Bolen.
2680—Shemmiel vs. Morse.
2681—Same vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
3536—Elliott vs. McCrosker.
2258—Conlon vs. Starbuck.
2869—May vs. Carleton.
3751—Kastor vs. Ketchum.
4038—Charlton vs. Charlton.
4080—Coddington vs. Duffy.
4085—Jaeger vs. Muller.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
3725—Plunkett vs. Fee.
4070—Call vs. Blumenthal.
1472—Person vs. Blumenthal.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Daniel McFeak.
2—Michael Dooley.
3—David E. Anthony.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—Daniel Feinberg.
2—William Blunt.
3—Same.
4—Joseph Moritz.
5—Joseph G. Simmons.
6—Thomas J. Reilly.
7—Max Lang.
8—William Lewis.
9—Same.
10—Hyman Waters.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

9222—Fendleton vs. Overton.
9361—Graham vs. Cassel berry.
6918—Demuth vs. Selig.
10171—McBride vs. Stokes.
10187—McKean vs. Campbell.
10137—Perkins vs. Campbell.
9846—McGovern vs. Keating.
9494—Heilbron vs. Heilbron.
8415—Simpkins vs. City of New York.
8416—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

5140—Schoverling vs. Hirsch.
5441—Schoverling vs. Wallach.
5539—Loeb vs. Bein.
5540—Newgass vs. same.
6282—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Ch'ch.
6223—Caro vs. Stein.
4096—Sheehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. same.
3625—Jacobs vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1241—Sheboygan Boot & Shoe Co. vs. Frank.
3082—Enslin vs. Betz.
10293—Witherow vs. Slaybach.
1472—Cowen vs. East Shore Terminal Co.
4088—Kerns vs. Macholdt.
4201—Helferich vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
2868—Inglehart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4107—Broccoli vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest, 5877—Hunt vs. Acton.
Inquest, 5893—Jamison vs. Coles.
6411—Kelly vs. Naughton.
5043—Ficken vs. Pulitzer.
7063—Lichtenstein vs. Dummeyer.
3385—Migdalsky vs. Gross.
578—Rinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
4627—Beattle vs. O'Neill.
7052—Balheimer vs. Manhattan Yeast Co.
7058—Good vs. Rumsey.
2220—Towers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8464—Kelly vs. same.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
8097—Cunliffe vs. Cram.
889—Seawall vs. Security Ins. Co. of N. H.
2429—McAuliffe vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2295—Smith vs. Union Ry Co.
2063—Spelman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1926—Rosengarten vs. same.
6379—Schwarzbaum vs. same.
6715—Greer vs. Kraft.
6936—Linkert vs. Muller.
2268—Jay vs. International Nav. Co.
4067—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
1315—Pogose vs. Armstrong.
4765—Poss vs. Selbert.
2674—Conolly vs. Smith.
1828—Carr vs. Ebling.
2312—Ullmann vs. Chambers.
4094—Kayser vs. Becker.
4289—Hope vs. French Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Case on at 11 A. M.

1506—Contested will of Mary Louisa Ritter. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Andrew Dunn.
Soloman Denzer.
Mary A. Norton.
Bertha Tietjen.
Joseph Schmeckenbecher.
Elizabeth Buck.
Lawrence H. Quinn.
William H. Webb.
Nancy Kuehne.
Henry Wessels.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Var

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits. $2,500,000
7 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS in any amount from 10 SHARES UPWARD.
WHEAT in lots of from 1,000 BUSHELS UPWARD.
ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED IN AMOUNTS AS LOW AS $100.
Interest charges never to exceed six per cent. in any money market.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
621 Broadway, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices: 32 & 34 Broadway.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPT. AT BRANCHES.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for our SPECIAL REPORTS on our favorite stocks.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 12d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFFEIFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.
STANDARD OIL BUILDING,
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Capital . . . $2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,630,334
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Banks.
PAYS INTEREST ON BALANCES.
Is designated by the Banking Department as a legal depositary for Savings Banks, State Banks, and Bankers; and is a depositary for funds of the City and State of New York.
Lends money on approved collateral; acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent, and accepts all Trust Company business.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, S. D. SCUDDER, } Vice Presidents.
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y & Treas.
TRUSTEES:
Charles P. Armstrong, Amzi L. Barber, Frank Brainard, Turner A. Beall, George R. Bidwell, Charles A. Deshon, A. Goepel, Edwin Gould, H. Irvine Keyser, Edward R. Ladew, Henry A. McGee, W. Willis Merrill, J. W. Middendorf, Edward A. Maher, S. D. Scudder, John A. Shibley, John P. Truesdell, C. M. Warner, John Skelton Williams, E. F. C. Young, Thomas A. McIntyre.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederick Southack, James Stillman, James N. Jarvie, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 859, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1389, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2006, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2573, 2585, 2625, 2659, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2823.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARNOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Executors.)
500 shs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
250 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
16 shs. Elizabeth Library Ass'n.
$5,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 5 p. c. Cfr. of Indebtedness, 1903.
$70,000 International & Great Northern Ry. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945. (Regstd.)
$8,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Funded Debt. Bds., 1900.
$3,000 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of Dan'l B. Childs and Geo. M. Walgrove, Ex'rs. of the Estate of Margaret Inglis, dec'd.)
$8,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$7,500 Central R. R., N. J., Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Sink. Fund Bds., (Iowa Div.), 1919.
$6,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 7 p. c. Cons. Sink. Fund Bds., 1915.
$8,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Kings County El. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit R. R.
$5,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$15,000 Michigan Cent. R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Convt. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 New York Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Ctfs. Extd.,) 1905.
$5,000 Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,500 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Reg. Bond, 2361.
$10,000 Western Union Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
(For account of whom it may concern,)
80 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$15,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$10,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$6,000 Staten Island Elec. R. R. 1st Mtg. Con. 5 p. c. Bds.
$500 Staten Island Elec. R. R. scrip.
215 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1913.
5 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1945.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. International Bkg. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
9 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co., of Yonkers.
$1,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1932.
400 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$25,000 United Traction & Elec. Co., Prov. & Paw. St. Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
100 shs. Union Traction & Elec. Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
2 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. Reg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
40 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$15,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$18,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1934.
100 shs. Fourth National Bank.
3 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Tilden State Bank of Tilden, Neb., (Hypd.)
30 shs. 1st National Bank of Douglas, Wyoming, (Hypd.)
165 shs. Commercial Bank of Moscow, Moscow, Idaho, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Central Coal & Coke Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
75 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

Before Investing in mining stocks write us. We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. The Kendrick Promotion Co., Denver, Colo. Highest References.

I WILL INSURE YOU AGAINST LOSS IN stock speculations. Address OPERATOR, 1,242 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 3) of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of December, 1899, to stockholders of record on December 8th, 1899. The transfer Books will be closed December 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen December 15th, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of December, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Dec. 1st, 1899.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION,
874 Broadway, New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
Twenty-sixth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.
THE USUAL MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 26) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable December 10th. Transfer books close December 6 to 16, inclusive.
O. D. La Dow, Secretary.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, New York, Dec. 5, 1899.
Dividends Nos. 61 and 62.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share, and also an extra dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable December 16th, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from December 6th to 16th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
November 27th, 1899.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,315,877.63
Overdrafts		32,441.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		193,765.66
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,181,525.56
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,084.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		31,505.00
Due from National banks	$1,354,981.65	
Due from State banks and bankers	387,882.72	
Checks and other cash items	39,487.37	
Exchanges for Clearing House	683,445.50	
Notes of other National banks	46,795.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	199.73	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie ..$3,880,900.00		
Legal tender notes.. 835,964.00		
U. S. ctfs. of deposit for legal tenders. 90,000.00		
	4,806,864.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation).	56,250.00	
		7,375,855.97
Total		$26,013,655.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		474,139.90
National bank notes outstanding		1,116,810.00
Dividends unpaid		16,544.00
Due to other National banks	$12,045,595.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,351,921.42	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,124,291.33	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,305.10	
Certified checks	45,423.44	
Cashier's checks outstanding	90,124.42	
United States deposits.	997,500.00	
		21,661,161.62
United States bond account		750,000.00
Total		$26,018,655.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
ANSON R. FLOWER, WM. BARBOUR, OLIVER S. CARTER, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,152,272.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		4,538.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		178,578.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		786,742.85
Due from State banks and bankers.		142,378.69
Checks and other cash items		48,228.13
Exchanges for Clearing House		975,098.79
Notes of other National banks		4,528.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		901.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,341,181.48	
Legal-tender notes	1,246,010.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		3,737,191.48
Total		$19,075,716.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		662,452.62
Due to other National banks	$6,548,968.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,596,249.07	
Dividends unpaid	1,403.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,552,045.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	140,930.61	
Cashier's checks outstanding	72,822.59	
		15,913,263.47
Total		$19,075,716.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART, DONALD MACKAY, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 2, 1899.
To the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the second day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred Dollars, consisting of Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One million nine hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred Dollars, consisting of Nineteen thousand seven hundred and nine shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
C. T. BARNEY, H. T. DIMOCK, JOHN J. McCOOK, J. O. BAKER, FRANCIS L. SILL, H. B. COCHRU, JAMES R. HAY, } A Majority of the Directors.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899, at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Illinois Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has obtained a settlement of the Danville (Ill.) agency difficulties, which recently threatened a disruption of the local board.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark has authorized the removal of the Eastern agency department to this city, the New York office to be under the supervision of Assistant Secretary Edward C. North.

The insurance on the property of Jacob Nestler, at 2,235 First Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: On stock and fixtures, British America, $5,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,500; Hartford, $2,000; American of New York, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; New York Underwriters', $2,000; Home, $2,000; Westchester, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,500, and London Assurance, $1,500. On household furniture, Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000. Ettinger, Rosenthal & Co. will adjust the loss.

New York managers yesterday commented unfavorably on the proposed question submitted by the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union to the companies in regard to the exclusion of New Jersey from the commission agreement, although there were suggestions of the expediency of regulating brokerage on business in Newark and in the six New Jersey counties which were formerly controlled by the Suburban Underwriters' Association, on account of the inapplicability of the New York Exchange rule to business in unrated outside territory.

President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company sent an open letter to the members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, announcing that he would present the following resolution to the Exchange at its meeting to-morrow: "Resolved, That the solicitation of large lines of insurance by a minority of the members of this Exchange, for the purpose of reinsuring the excess with other members of such minority, and with the result of preventing a fair distribution of the business throughout the entire membership by way of direct lines, is in violation of the spirit of the Exchange agreement and in conflict with the unwritten law of good-fellowship, which clearly involves equality of service in co-operation. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be held to prohibit or discourage reinsurance in any company whose assets are less than $1,000,000; and, further, that we will furnish semi-annually to the manager a statement of the total amount of premiums paid during each six months for reinsurance to members of the Exchange, such reports to be preserved by the manager and open to the inspection of any member desiring to examine them."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 5	507,704
To date this year	156,463,616
Corresponding date last year	102,233,246

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 5	$1,210,500
To date this year	$793,600,190
Corresponding date last year	$814,509,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 5½ @8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Leather	⅞
Met. St. Railway	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	General Electric	3½
Am. Ice	1	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Linseed	1½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	Hock. Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	3	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Int. Paper	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Manhattan Con.	¾
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1½	National Steel	1¼
Brunswick City	1¼	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	North American	⅝
Cap. Traction	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Chi. G. W., deb.	1⅞	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Rio Grande West	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Third Avenue	4½
C. & H. C. & I.	¾	Union Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	U. S. F. M. pf.	10¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Federal Steel	1¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, D.	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1		
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., So. Minn., 6s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & M., 7s	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Uncertainty as to the tenor of the President's then unpublished annual message to Congress kept the market at the opening yesterday weak and hesitating; and, the message published, uncertainty as to the exact interpretation to put upon that particular part of it which referred to trusts and combinations aided to bring about a demoralization of prices which extended very generally over almost the entire list. Not unnaturally, selling by London and the fact that call money during the afternoon was in demand at even 7 and 8 per cent. aggravated the situation and removed whatever spirit of buoyancy the market might otherwise have been tempted to take on. The truth, however, is that at best that spirit would have been only temporary, for the market was for the most time well under the control of the professional traders and bear element, who took advantage of the generally apprehensive and uncertain feelings of timid holders and by skillful manipulation and a more skillful playing upon the emotions of these divers fearful individuals succeeded in shaking out not a little stock. Lower prices were the natural and logical consequence.

While the Street was in its early waiting mood, the bears, as on the previous day, were zealously busy in disseminating harum-scarum forecasts of what the President's message would say in way of condemnation of "trusts." Total extinction, annihilation, forfeiture of charter, sudden corporate death—each in its turn was predicted as the probable consequences to the trusts, one and all, as a result of the message. When, therefore, the message was put out, and it was seen not only that the word "trust" occurred in several places, but that the subject received extended attention, some people in the Street immediately jumped to the conclusion that the death knell of all industrial corporations and of all consolidation of financial interests had been sounded, and forthwith proceeded to sell such of their holden stocks as they thought fell, or as might by any stretch of the imagination appear to fall, within the trust limits. Strong interests, prepared for just such a show of nonsensical haste, therewith bought in the precipitately sacrificed stock, and by their buying checked any serious depression in prices.

Later, when more deliberate attention was given the President's message, its financial and currency suggestions—generally satisfactory to the Street—heeded, and the rather general expressions in respect to the trusts more carefully weighed, those who had parted with their holdings were strongly inclined to wish they had made haste more slowly. It was then, however, too late, for the infection of increasing doubt had spread, and, aided by short selling and the higher money market, the quotations continued downward, with the closing figures generally the low ones for the day. Probably over night these later doubters will have sufficient time to digest the President's paragraph on trusts, and see that even yet a consolidation of various interests into one company and under one corporate head may legally be effected.

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Undoubtedly, the fact that the so-called attack upon the trusts followed so closely upon the decision in the Addyston case was a factor in adding weight to the talk of the professional calamity howler and the capitalizer of hope. Indeed, as an aftermath of that decision the decline in General Electric may be cited. That stock fell off more than 3 points on rumors that agreements which the company is said to have made with the Westinghouse Company fell within the law of the Addyston case. The fact that these rumors were rumors only, of course, did not affect the situation.

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But the illogical logic of the Street was evidenced in other ways. For instance, not even the most rampant bear pretends to say that a railroad company is a trust. Yet, though only the most favorable news was heard in respect to the five railroad companies whose excellent and increased earnings are elsewhere published—St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Chicago Great Western, and Louisville and Nashville—each one of those stocks showed a decline for the day, in several cases of more than a point. One need not look further for proof of the Street's irresponsibility at times.

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Pacific Mail was the only conspicuous stock to show logical strength, appreciating a fraction of a point—due, undoubtedly, to the President's reference to the Merchant Marine.

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There was some calling of loans yesterday—an indication that the banks purpose to strengthen their position more. Firm rates here, too, minimize the, at best, highly improbable chance of gold exports. The making provision at this time for January disbursements is also a factor in the money situation.

PROSPERITY THAT IS REAL.

Indicative of the prosperity not only in the iron and steel industries, but in the railroad business, this testimony of F. H. Stevens, President of the Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, N. Y., is as gratifying as it is significant:

"Our business is in an exceptionally healthy and active condition. This year we shall complete 300 locomotives of an average tonn

1¾, to 102⅜; Dominion Coal, 3, to 49½. The close was decidedly heavy.

The rate between the banks at the Clearing House was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 and 10 cents discount. Call money generally was quoted at 6 per cent., with loans, however, made as high as 7, and with a few special cases where 5½ per cent. was quoted. In time money, renewals were made at 5 per cent. on four months, where the loans were particularly strong, both as to names and collateral. Good loans, however, passed at 6 per cent. on four to six months. In commercial paper, only exceptionally strong names passed under 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6	6½	Old Colony..	4½	5¼
Allouez	3	3¾	O. Dominion.	27	27½
Arcadian	29	29½	Osceola	78	79
Arnold	6¼	7	Parrot	39¾	41
Ash Bed	1	Pioneer	2¾	Mrs. 3	
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	150	155
Baltic	23	23½	R. Island ..	5½	5¾
B. & Cr. C. ..	25	.30	Santa Fé ...	6¾	7
B. & Mont..	310	312	S. Ysabel ...	9½	10
Butte & B...	70	Shoe	33	33½	
Cal. & Hecla.	755	765	Tamarack ...	213	220
Centennial ..	20½	21	Utah Con ...	34½	35
Franklin	16½	17	Washington .	1⅝	1⅞
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob.	12	14
Isle Royale..	29	31	Winona	7	8
Mohawk	18	19	Wolverine ...	39	40

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	250	252	C. Mass. pf.	70	
Boston & L.	241	...	Fitchburg pf.	120	...
Boston & Me.	203	203¼	N. Y. & N.		
Boston & P.	300	E. 6s	111	112½	
Boston Elev ..	102¼	103¼	N. Y. & E.		
Boston G 5s.	85	86	7s	115¼	116⅝
Con. Mass ...	17	West End ..	92½	93	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	347	348	Mex. Tele ...	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	145¾	146	N. E. Tel. ...	...	144
Dom. Coal ..	49	49½	U. S. Oil	40	41
D. Coal pf...	118	0	West. Elec..	43½	44½
Erie Tel ...	107	108	W. Elec. pf.	66	...

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The market for Linseed stock scored a further decline to-day. From an opening at 13⅜ the common went off and closed at 13, while the preferred broke 2½ points, to 55 on the sale of about 2,000 shares. Around those prices some inside support made its appearance, with the result that just before noon quite a rally was seen, particularly in the preferred, but it closed at 55. The Union Traction shares were quiet to-day, and prices for them were held on about yesterday's level. There was a revival of interest in Metropolitan securities, particularly the preferred stock, which opened at 81⅝, and after selling off ⅛, advanced to 83, closing at 82½. The certificates closed at 20, a loss of ⅝ during the day. The bonds brought 95¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,395..Linseed	13¾	13	13
450..Linseed pf	55	55	55
330..Strawboard	32½	32	32
85..Tin Plate	33	32⅝	32⅞
185..Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83
35..Chicago Brew	2½	2½	2½
720..Chicago Union Traction.	32¾	32	32
10..Chicago U. Traction pf..	82	82	82
95..Chicago City Railway..	286	286	286
36..International Packing ...	5	5	5
160..Lake St. Elevated..	16½	16	16½
15..Lake St. Elevated cfts..	15½	15½	15½
420..Metropolitan Elevated ..	29⅜	29	29
2,421..Met. Elevated pf.....	83	82½	82½
200..National Biscuit pf....	40¾	40¾	40¾
300..National Biscuit pf....	94	93⅝	93⅝
441..National Carbon	18	17	17
10..National Carbon pf.....	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
200..National Steel	46⅜	45	45
11..South Side Elevated....	104	104	104
10..Street's W. S. C. L....	22½	22½	22½
20..Union Elevated	104½	104½	104½
100..West Chicago	117¾	117¾	117¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Local stocks were almost at a standstill to-day, and those that moved drooped. There was, however, no radical weakness, except in the case of the long-inactive General Electric Automobile, which sold at 4⅜; last March it sold at 22. Choctaw preferred, paying 5 per cent., sold at 44 for the first time in many weeks, but very little of the stock came out. Except for weakness in Pennsylvania Steel and special strength in Tidewater, the steel stocks were neglected and practically unchanged. Union Traction was down to 41 on profit taking.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt..	21½	21¾	Phila. Trac..	96¾	96⅞
Choctaw	36	37	Union Trac..	40⅝	40⅞
Cl. Co. of Am.	14	14¾	U. G. & I...	159¾	161
Lehigh Val..	26½	26⅝	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Marsden	13¾	13⅞	W.N.Y. & P.	5⅞	6

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.14	.14
Belcher	.30	.29
Best & Belcher	.46	.47
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.61	.58
Challenge Con	.23	.21
Chollar	.22	.23
Confidence	.84	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.20
Gould & Curry	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.09
Kentucky Con	.03	.01
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.52	.54
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.16	.16
Potosi	.27	.26
Savage	.17	.16
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.57	.42
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.37	.36
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.31
Silver Bars	58⅝@	58¾@58⅞
Mexican Dollars	47½@	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.....	.07½
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	39⅝	40	40⅜	41
Alamo	12⅝	13⅜	12¼	12½
Anaconda	44¾	46	45	46
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20
Bankers'	13⅜	14	13⅜	14⅛
Battle	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
Blue Belle	12	13	12¼	12½
Coin	230	240	230	240
Columbine	20½	21	20	21
Consolidated	17	17½	17	17½
Damon	29⅛	29⅝	29⅞	30
Elkton	116¼	116½	116	116½
El Paso	31	31	31	32
Findlay	14¼	15	14½	15
Fleece	30	35	25	31
Garfield	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
Gibson	23	26	24	26
Gould	36½	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝
Isabella	143	143½	143½	144
Independence	49½	50	50	50½
Jackpot	62¾	63	63½	64
King	93	98	93	98
Moon Anchor	50	65	68	69
Matoa	29	30	29½	30
National	15	15½	14⅜	16
Ophir	62	64	62	64
Pharmacist Con	15¼	15½	14⅞	15
Pinnacle	30⅜	31	31⅝	31¾
Portland	245	246	244	248
Raven	74½	75	74½	75
Rawlings	32	35	34	36
Rosa	41½	45	41½	45
Sovereign	15¾	16	16¼	16⅞
Tornado	49½	50	49⅝	50
Union	33½	35½	33	35¾
Vindicator	154½	156	150	153¾
Work	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31¼
Zenobia	20	22	21	22

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$8,089
Canadian Pacific	129,000
Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)	21,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	63,677
Chicago Great Western	21,392
Denver & Rio Grande	31,000
Louisville & Nashville	141,246
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17,207
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	24,193
Missouri Pacific	77,000
N. Y., Ontario & Western	22,104
Ohio River	8,178
St. Louis Southwestern	1,309
St. Paul	180,045
Southern Railway	76,578
Wabash	65,108
Total increase, 16 roads	$887,277
Increase previously reported	170,130
Total increase, 30 roads	$1,057,407

The following showed decreases:

Fort Worth & Rio Grande	$5,619
Mexican National	13,175
Total decrease, 2 roads	$18,794
Decrease previously reported	533
Total decrease, 3 roads	$19,327
Net increase	$1,038,080

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in the market for outside securities was much more active than on the previous day and prices also were firmer. Further declines were recorded in some sections of the market, but as a whole conditions were better, and closing quotations showed some substantial advances. Most of the day's business was supplied, as has been the case for some time past, by a very few issues.

STORAGE POWER was most prominent. Opening sales were made at an advance of more than half a point over the previous day's close, and the early strength was well maintained. Trading in the stock was quite heavy, and commission brokers, as well as traders, were active in it. Top price for the day was 12¼, and the stock, after a slight reaction, closed at 12 bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points. Friends of the company say that important developments may be announced in a day or two.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active, and showed only little change from Monday's figures. It was somewhat weak early in the day, but showed more strength at the close. Final bids for the common stock showed a net loss of one-quarter of a point, while the preferred showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point, closing at 32¾ bid. Common stock was offered to a much larger extent than the preferred, of which, at the close, little was found in the market. The common closed at 9¼ bid, and the preferred at 91½ bid, was offered quite freely at 91½.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was weak. Little demand has appeared for this stock for some time past, and the offerings made within the last two days showed that the market yielded easily to selling pressure. It sold down to 85, and was offered at this figure at the close, with 85¾ bid, a net loss of 1⅜ points. Trading in Amalgamated Copper amounted to only a few hundred shares. Some of the other copper stocks showed strength, notwithstanding the decline in the most important of the copper stocks dealt in on the curb.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold in small lots up to 11¼, and closed at 10¾ bid, an advance of 1¼ points.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, common, opened at 26½, which was the highest price for the day, the close at 26¼, a loss of half a point from Monday's final bid. The preferred stock was at one time during the day 51 bid, but later stock was offered at this figure with very light demand for it.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP, common, was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares. It went as low as 17, and ended the day at 16 bid, a decline of 1 point.

ELECTRIC AXLE was steady and only fairly active. It sold at 6¾, and closed at 6⅝ bid, against 6¾ bid on Monday. No news has been had for some days in regard to the progress being made in the company's business, but it is said that much has already been accomplished that promises well for the company's future.

BUFFALO GAS bonds, which on Monday sold down to 72, recovered sharply and changed hands as high as 79. Buying of the bonds seemed to be for account of interests closely connected with the company.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was active for the first time in many weeks. On transactions amounting to about 1,500 shares, it first advanced to 1⅜ and then fell back to 1. A good deal of stock was offered at this figure at the close, and ⅝ was the best bid, a net loss of ⅞ of a point.

NEW YORK HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER 5 per cent. bonds were active at 102⅞. They showed no net change for the day, closing at 102¾ bid.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE sold for the first time in a long while. Only 100 or 200 shares changed hands, the first sale being made at 6½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26	26⅜
New Amsterdam pf.	...	51
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest.	96	96½
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical..	36	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Bicycle pf.	56	60
American Hide & Leather	...	33
American Hide & Leather pf.	...	80
American Woolen Goods.	24½	25
American Woolen Goods pf.	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s.	87	...
Beet Sugar pf.	...	28
Beet Sugar pf.	76	79
Distilling Company of America	9¼	9½
Distilling Company of America pf..	32¾	34
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅜	6½
Electric Boat	24	29
Electric Boat pf.	42	45
Havana Commercial	18½	19½
Havana Commercial pf.	60½	61½
International Pump	16	18
International Pump pf.	66	68
National Gramophone	72	76
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf.	79½	80
National Tube	47½	48
National Tube pf.	95¼	96
Otis Elevator	...	27
Otis Elevator pf.	92	93¾
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	...
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	97
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83	...
Sloss-Sheffield	35½	37
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	74½	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	405	...
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf.	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	...	⅝
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	84¾	85
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	...	50
Arizona Lead	...	9⅞
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub.	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	...	75
Electric Vehicle pf.	...	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	⅝	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	...
General Carriage	180	...
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 5s	98	99
New England Transportation	7½	7⅝
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	12	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs.	...	131
St. Louis common, when issued	28	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	93
St. Louis, 4s when issued	...	94¾
Storage Power	...	12¼
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America	226	228
*Union Copper	...	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf.	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s.	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s.	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	...
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	...
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s.	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23¼	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s.	84½	85½
Easton & Hudson Gas.	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas.	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	...
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77½	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	59
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds.	85	90
Western Gas	106¼	107¼
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½
Industrials.		
American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	98	...
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	84	88
General Chemical	59	...
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	29½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	23	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Nov.	$53,864	$45,775	$61,449
Month	198,125	159,843	174,657
From July 1	907,826	749,826	725,293
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
4th week Nov.	887,000	758,000	725,000
Month	2,941,000	2,447,000	2,537,000
From Jan. 1	28,223,416	23,390,362	22,723,340
CENTRAL BRANCH, (MISSOURI PACIFIC)—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Nov.	44,000	23,000	30,000
Month	125,000	97,000	99,000
From Jan. 1	1,143,774	1,192,185	1,028,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
4th week Nov.	351,832	288,155	304,176
Month	1,106,251	1,020,123	938,806
From July 1	5,562,950	5,127,711	4,841,265
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Nov.	155,053	133,661	137,678
Month	531,972	475,772	473,542
From July 1	2,860,994	2,453,735	2,392,307
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
4th week Nov.	278,700	247,700	252,500
Month	909,900	831,600	784,900
From July 1	4,321,100	3,949,100	4,172,113
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Nov.	14,936	20,555	23,644
Month	49,861	73,650	70,779
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
4th week Nov.	762,965	625,539	570,285
Month	2,446,225	2,069,004	1,826,650
From July 1	11,740,476	9,837,259	9,133,537
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
4th week Nov.	180,139	193,305	...
Month	585,378	532,515	...
From Jan. 1	6,305,529	5,567,905	...
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
4th week Nov.	71,504	54,237	55,325
Month	257,926	222,665	201,822
From July 1	1,322,520	1,024,073	1,056,897
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,200	2,197	2,197
4th week Nov.	365,727	341,534	402,143
Month	1,303,505	1,261,309	1,414,304
From July 1	6,047,732	5,717,668	5,860,114
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
4th week Nov.	896,000	819,000	870,000
Month	2,750,000	2,530,000	2,469,000
From Jan. 1	25,497,545	24,253,369	22,436,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	879	687
Month Nov.	572,000	431,309	396,550
From July 1	2,530,350	1,903,304	1,730,954
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
4th week Nov.	133,533	111,429	110,213
Month	411,114	337,859	340,177
From July 1	2,251,291	1,808,840	1,861,769
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Nov.	26,985	18,806	18,569
Month	114,172	80,601	81,421
From Jan. 1	1,082,126	882,246	878,348
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Nov.	184,300	183,000	164,126
Month	596,300	557,700	556,496
From July 1	2,605,895	2,530,406	2,360,634
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,272	6,154	6,153
4th week Nov.	1,174,054	994,009	945,165
Month	4,022,484	3,509,447	3,378,445
From July 1	18,990,947	16,826,068	15,663,195
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,252	6,246	4,827
4th week Nov.	808,471	731,893	534,169
Month	2,794,557	2,522,904	1,839,641
From July 1	13,142,269	11,744,432	8,645,648
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
4th week Nov.	426,763	361,655	310,991
Month	1,410,457	1,212,450	1,061,229
From July 1	7,218,632	6,176,728	5,757,563

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	2,775,838	1,664,932	1,415,186
Oper. expenses	1,790,186	959,046	818,773
Net earnings	985,652	705,886	596,413
Prop. op. exp. to gross	64⅜	57.3-5	57⅞
Other income	86,293	21,971	61,600
Total income	1,071,945	727,857	658,013
Charges	995,262	530,856	566,455
Net income	76,683	197,001	91,558

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT system (including Kings County "L") reports for the month of November—

Pass	912,149	820,257	762,356
Other earnings	25,700	30,593	34,258
Total gross	937,849	850,760	796,614
Gross, 5 months	4,775,349	4,616,441	4,094,559
July 1 to Dec. 1, (including Kings County for October and November)—			
Pass	4,617,061	4,491,051	3,956,122
Other earnings	158,587	125,390	138,437
Gross, 5 months	4,775,349	4,616,441	4,094,559

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD for October—

Gross earnings	110,073	101,714	97,830
Oper. expenses	46,421	40,288	33,705
Net earnings	63,652	61,426	64,125
Prop. op. exp. to gross	42 1-5	40¼	34⅖
Gross, 4 months	417,034	403,431	364,139
Net, 4 months	260,584	247,223	249,292

MEXICAN CENTRAL for October—

Gross earnings	1,411,848	1,239,907	1,085,183
Oper. expenses	933,253	787,543	746,456
Net earnings	478,595	449,364	338,727
Prop. op. exp. to gross	66⅛	63½	74⅝
Gross, 10 months	12,629,613	10,974,722	10,491,975
Net, 10 months	4,039,869	3,372,164	3,142,516

EFFECT OF WAR ON GOLD.

German Bankers Say World's Supply Will Not Suffer Permanently.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A high official of the Reichsbank, in the course of an interview to-day, said:

"The war in South Africa may have a slightly disturbing effect on the money market for a short time, but it will have no great or permanent effect upon the world's gold supply. This is so large and is increasing so rapidly elsewhere—in America, Australia, and the Klondike, for instance—that a short stoppage in South Africa will be comparatively unimportant.

"The Reichsbank does not contemplate raising the rate of discount now, but it may be necessary to do this later. No gold is leaving Germany as yet. On the contrary, last week a small quantity came from England. It is the rising tendency of London exchange that causes concern."

An official of the Deutsche Bank gave expression to similar views, adding that the chief damage would come to England.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMBINATION.

United Illuminating Company of New Haven to Take Over Five Concerns.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Announcement was made to-day that the United Illuminating Company of this city, known at the time of its incorporation last Spring as the New Haven Illuminating Company, will shortly take over the properties of the New Haven Electric Light Company, the Bridgeport Electric Light Company, the Bridgeport Illuminating Company, the Stratford Gas and Electric Company, and the Westhaven Power Company.

In a short time the United Illuminating Company will take over other companies of a like nature. Overtures have already been made to the New Haven Gas Light Company, and a meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held here soon to consider the proposition.

The new deal embraces a proposition to consolidate companies whose combined capital stock is over $1,500,000.

The United Illuminating Company was chartered under the State laws last Spring with a minimum capital stock of $200,000. The incorporators were James E. English, President of the New Haven Electric Company; John W. Alling, of the law firm of Alling, Webb & Morehouse, and Herbert C. Warren of the banking house of H. C. Warren & Co.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to their condition are announced by the Merchants' National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic.

Dividends are announced by the National Gramophone Corporation and the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

President Ashbel P. Fitch announces that the Trust Company of America has been designated by Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, as a depository for the lawful money reserve of the banks of this State.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	15⅞	10	Am. Car & Foundry	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
61½	62	1,353	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62¾	61¾	61¾	— ½
33¾	33¾	400	American Ice	33¾	33¾	33	33	—1
76	78	50	American Ice pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
34½	35	475	American Cotton Oil	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	13⅜	410	American Linseed	14	14	13½	13⅜	—1⅛
55¼	55⅝	2,375	Am. Linseed pf	58¼	58½	55	55	—2⅝
145	149	15	American Express	149	149	149	149	...
9¾	10	250	American Malting Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
41	42	1,100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	42¾	43	41	41	—3
3½	4	200	American Spirits Mfg.	4	4	4	4	...
38¼	38¾	2,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—The Alliance Realty Company—Park Avenue Apartment House Brings $235,000.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Mrs. Julia C. Blagden the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 East Twenty-second Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Charles Gulden the plot, 54 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street, 109 feet east of Madison Avenue. The buyer will erect thereon two high-class dwellings.

Subscriptions for stock in the newly organized Alliance Realty Company have been coming in rapidly, and the success of the venture has been assured. Among the principal subscribers are Frederick P. Olcott, James Stillman, Percy R. Pyne, William A. Nash, Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons, Frederick Ayer, Archibald D. Russell, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., William Allen Butler and William Allen Butler, Jr., Henry Lewis Morris, Justice M. J. O'Brien, Cord Meyer, C. H. Tenney, the Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, Vermilye & Co., G. Seidenberg & Kraus, Spencer Trask & Co., and Frederick Potter.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to C. F. Yeager the five-story American-basement dwelling 40 West Ninety-sixth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

According to a report published by other newspapers yesterday morning, Leo Wise had sold the apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Wise never owned that property. He has, however, sold the apartment house at the southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, 40 by 102, for about $225,000.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall the new private stable at 17 East Seventy-seventh Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

W. C. Eno is the buyer of the lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. Eno already owned the lot adjoining on the south, as well as the two abutting lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Mrs. Julia G. Blagden, to a near-by business firm for investment, 32 East Twenty-second Street, a four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20.3 by 98.9.

John McLaughlin has sold the two five-story flats 65 and 67 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the McDonald estate the four four-story dwellings, on a plot 42 by 90.4, at the northwest corner of Broome and Varick Streets.

William J. Roome has sold to Boehm & Boehm the property 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, being a plot 47 by 106.

A. L. Gruezner has sold for T. Sullivan the two-story dwelling 468 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 118.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

7 and 9 Abingdon Square, beginning at the southeast corner of Bleecker Street and Eighth Avenue, runs northeast along Eighth Avenue 44.11 by southeast 40 by east 17.2 by south 25.5 by west 76.9 to Bleecker Street by north 21.7, seven-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank $70,000

832 East Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Dixler 21,000

Monroe Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 300 feet north of Columbia Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Trenchard 2,200

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

497 Broome Street, 20.10 by 64.8, four-story brick building; executor's sale, to S. T. Flannery 9,550

66 West Ninety-third Street, 19.2 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham B. Odell, executor 19,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

156 and 158 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to C. A. Loughlin. 43,880

312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, each 25 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav F. Taussig 38,990

Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 171.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles T. Toppin.. 3,081

8 Seventh Street, Wakefield, 27.6 by 105, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Louise B. Coltus 2,610

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 101, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,956.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 64 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $8,221; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 523 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles T. Olendorf, referee, 507 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,995; subject to other mortgages of $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, referee, 1,613 Madison Avenue, east side, 26.11 feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 70, five-story brick single flat. Due on judgment, $16,912.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 301 West Twelfth Street, north side, 94.6 feet east of Hudson Street, 23 by 80, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 141 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 45 by 81.5; Elizabeth L. Cox of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Park Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 99 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 55; Joseph P. O'Donnell of 2,003 Washington Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $10,000.

Clinton Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with stores, 39 by 75; Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Joseph P. O'Donnell, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $13,500.

Boston Avenue, west side, 93.3 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for three one-story frame dwellings, with stores, 50 by 75 and 80; F. A. Becker of 1,861 Boston Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 1,966 Arthur Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 14; Louise Schultz of 758 Tremont Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $350.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cedar Place, for four three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 65; James G. Patton of 823 Forest Avenue, owner; James Barrett, architect; cost of each, $3,500.

Nos. 92 and 94 Cherry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 32.4 by 84; Barney Isaacs, owner; Max Muller of 8 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 527 and 529 East Twelfth Street, for two six-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 80.7; M. H. and I. I. Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost of each, $25,000.

No. 310 West Eightieth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 92.2; Michael Tully of 210 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 533 and 535 East Eleventh Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80.7; Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Greene Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Fifth Street, Westchester, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 25; R. Brouss, premises, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $100.

Main Street, west side, 102 feet north of Ditmars Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and shed; Joseph Reggendo, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 37 to 43 Greene Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Julius Kayser of 467 Broadway, owner; Alfred Hopkins, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Marion Avenue, rear, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; Harriet S. Lum, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $150.

Forest Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story extension to a three-story frame dwelling; Mamie Flomer, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Greene Avenue, north side, 350 feet east of Mapes Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Miss M. Charless, owner; John F. McShane, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Christiana A. Sproessig, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $600.

No. 1,699 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a three-story frame flat; Charles Hucker of 922 Tinton Avenue, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $850.

No. 390 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; estate of Alexander M. Brueil of 41 Park Row, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $27,500.

No. 464 Wales Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mary E. Jones of 464 Wales Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $300.

New York Yacht Club Mortgage.

Among the mortgages recorded yesterday was one for $240,000 made by the New York Yacht Club in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and covering the site of the club's new house on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The mortgage, which is for a period of three years at 4½ per cent. interest, is in the nature of a building loan, to be used in carrying forward the work on the new house.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Rose Daly to George B. Campbell 24,500

CLARKE PLACE, s s, 255.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 50x95; Edmund Coffin to Matthew Sheedy 1

CLIFF ST, s corner of John St, 51.8x21.3x45.8x20; Albert Schierenbeck to William E. Dodge and another 100

CROMWELL AV, n e corner of 165th St, 197.5x66x irregular; Cromwell Av, s e corner of 165th St, 116.5x56.7x88.5x86.7; J. Schuyler Anderson and others to Hasbrouck Du Bois 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 354, n s, 20.9x62.3x 20.10x61.2; Sarah A. Hadley and others to Regina Greenbaum 14,000

FRONT ST, 38, 28.8x57x28.8x67; Alfred Wagstaff to Benjamin A. Mason 1

FRONT ST, 36, 28.6x67x28.8x67; Benjamin A. Mason to Alfred Wagstaff 1

GREENWICH ST, 1149, 22.6x5.10x21.8x 55.10; Anna M. Schulz, individually and as executrix, and others to Lester C. Taylor 1

HALL PLACE, w s, 74.11 ft s of 161th St, 25x105x26.2x106.9; Hall Place, w s, 99.11 ft s of 161th St, 25x103.5x26.2x105; Mary Daly to Ellen Dowling 1,000

LOT 38S, Block P, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Gustav Knorr 500

MADISON AV, 1,315, s e corner of 93d St, 20.4x74; Agnes A. Brown to Ida Katzenberg 32,000

MERCER ST, 9, 11, and 13, w s, 59.9x 100x36.5x100; Frederick Konig to Bertha F. Achelis 1

MONROE ST, s s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 32.3x17.2x31.3x17; Henry P. Botty to Abraham Ginsburg 100

PARKER AV, s w corner of Glebe Av, 103.6x208x106.5x208.2; Lyon Av, n s, Lots 3 and 4, Block H, map of the Dore Lyon property, 50x100; Westchester; Parker Av, e s, Lots 9 to 11, Block H, and 16 to 19, Block D, map of the Dore Lyon property; Anna E. Lyon to Anna M. Scherding 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827 and 829, 50x100; Charles L. Ritzmann to James M. Stanton 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 275 ft n of 150th St, 50x100; Isabella M. Van Rensselaer and another to Mabel Suydam.. 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 50x200x irregular; Maunsell Van Rensselaer and wife to Mabel Suydam 1

STANTON ST, n s, 45 ft e of Allen St, 21x65; Bernhard Adler to Charles Fenn.

WATER ST 28, n w s, 28x35.9x31.2x35.10; Mary Hennessy to Johanna Hennessy 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50.10 ft s of 175th St, 20x90; Richard L. Treffurth and wife to Jonas C. H. Tupper 1

WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft s of 89th St, 20x80; Thornley Dickson to Sanford H. Steele 1

2D AV, 2,116, e s, 17 ft s of 109th St, 17 x90; Mary L. Cahill to Charles F. Cahill and another 1

5TH AV, e s, 56.9 ft s of 32d St, 28x150; Le Grand B. Cannon to Johnston Livingston 1

5TH AV, 925, e s, 21x100; John W. Stimpson and wife to Mary E. W. Terrell 100

7TH ST, n s, 249.8 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; Lena Riech to Bernard Reich. 1

20TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 57.8x92; William C. Strange and wife to Isabella M. Van Rensselaer and another 1

25TH ST, 40 and 42 East, 50x98.9; James W. Golden to the Barrington Realty Company 100

25TH ST, 40 and 42 East, 50x98.9; Frank B. Martin to James W. Golden 1

28TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 22x73.9x irregular; Edward F. Denner and wife to Barbara J. Bonn 27,500

29TH ST, 29 East, 60 ft n of 5th Av, 20x54.9, leasehold; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 3,100

29TH ST, s w s, 80 ft n of 5th Av, 20x irregular, leasehold; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 3,000

31ST ST, 220 East, 19.3x98.5 Thomas H. Riley to Catherine Frech, executrix 12,750

31ST ST, 220 East, 19.3x98.9; F. H. White and another, executors, to Thomas H. Riley 100

37TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Nellie A. Murphy and another to Charles L. Ritzmann 1

55TH ST, s s, 353.1 ft e of 7th Av, 21.10 x100.5; Loomis L. White to Andrew Freedman 1

71ST ST, n s, 563.9 ft w of West End Av, runs n 105.2x e 69.10x s 150 to street x w 38.9; John H. Rhoades, executor, &c., to George F. Johnson, correction deed ... 25

75TH ST, n s, 98.4 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; the Collins Building and Construction Company to Bella Meyer 33,000

75TH ST, 47 East, 21.8x102.2; Iwan von Arno to Elizabeth N. Outerbridge 1

83D PL, s s, 340 ft w of West End Av, 60x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Clarence F. True 100

92D ST, 325 East, 25x100.8; Mary Briel to Thomas Hazell, quit claim 1

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 70x100.8; James Kilpatrick to William H. Langley ..... Exchange

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Peter Reilly to Fred V. V. Shaw. 1

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 26.3x 100.11; Henry Acker and wife to H. M. Loewenstein and others 100

113TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees 12,300

117TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Davis Karp to Edward Herrmann 1

122D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; Ella C. Earle to Frances F. Kent 23,000

126TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Anna M. Scherding and another to Anna E. Lyon 1

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; Furman V. Gaines and others to Joseph Karl and another 1

138TH ST, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St; Herman Kronenberg and Samuel Kapelansky to Calman Rouss 1

139TH ST, n s, 305.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Lena M. Stark and another to Simon McNally and another 1

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, George R., to C. Bartsch and another; Amsterdam Av, 792, 3-5-12 years. 780

COHN, Abraham, to Julius Tuchman; Pike St, 68, 5 years 2,050

CORN, Henry, to the Thompson Company Clothiers; Broadway, 838 and 840, s e corner of 13th St, 10 years 13,250

LYMAN, William, to A. Mullen; 5th Av, s w corner of 137th St, 5 years...$1,000, 1,400

RUCK, John M., to F. T. Bougartz; 58th St, 363, n e corner of 9th Av, 5 years ... 1,800

SCHERMERHORN, William C., to Solomon Appel and another; Fulton St, 18 and 195 Front St, 5 3-12 years 3,500

WHITE, Elizabeth D., executrix, to Frederick Sinnauer and another; Gold St, 102, 5 5-12 years $1,200, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Arnold, to Mary E. Smith and another; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 3 years 12,000

AIKEN, Anna R., and others, to Benjamin F. Fisher; Washington Av, n e corner of 164th St, 3 years 3,000

ANSPACHER, Herman, to Joseph L. Heyman; 729 Lexington Av, 2 years 3,000

ARMSTRONG, Alicia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110 West 26th St, 1 year $3,000

ASHMEAD, Catharine A., to Nathan L. Ely; 3d Av, e s, 82.2 ft n of 82d St, 1 year 2,000

AST, Charles, to Paul J. Exner; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years .. 22,000

BONN, Barbara J., to John Denner; 28th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 4,500

BROGAN, Charles, to Anthony Futternecht; 8,806 3d Av, 2 years 2,000

BROGAN, Charles, to John C. Handte; 3,804 3d Av 2,500

DAVIS, Barbara J., to Caecilie Ettinger; 574 East 155th St, 1 year 1,500

DEGENAIS, Annie, to Frederick O. Thornbury; 1,870 3d Av, 3 years 2,000

DEGENAIS, Annie, to Edwin A. and Warren Cruikshank, trustees, &c.; 1,870 3d Av, 3 years 15,000

DONNEGAN, Anna, to Sarah C. Loughlin; 918 Trinity Av, 1 year 500

DONNELLY, Patrick, to William C. Arnold; Anthony Av, or Prospect Av, e s, at n w corner John Cormany's plot, and 200 ft n of Warren St, 3 years 1,500

EGGERS, Hermann G. and Diedrich, to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 5 years 12,000

EGGERS, Hermann G. and Diedrich, to Hermann Flottmann and wife; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 2 years 5,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Bernard F. Saxton; Anthony Av, w s, 100 ft s of Popham st, 2 years 3,000

FLAGG, George W., to Robert W. Todd; Anthony Av, n w corner of Bush Street; also Anthony Av, w s, 88.4 ft n of Bush St, 1 year 1,000

GOETZ, Joseph, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 76 ft n of 143d St, 5 years 12,000

GREENBAUM, Regina, to Sarah A. Hadley and others; 354 Houston St, 5 years.. 11,000

GRIGGS, Isaac, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 55th St, s s, 143.1 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 7,000

HENDERSON, Jane E., and others to Charles F. Wille; 14th St, n w corner of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years 1,000

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; 228 West 44th St, 1 year 27,500

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; Charles St, s s, 137.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year 37,500

HERZOG, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; 74th St, 224 East, 1 year.. 20,500

HORNE, Louther S., and wife to Charles H. Darmstadt; 165th St, s w corner of Stebbins Av, ½ year 4,000

JOHNSON, George, to the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; s s of 72d St, 525 ft w of West End Av, 5 years.. 110,000

JUDSON, Spencer C., to John P. Cormey; Broadway, e s, 26.4 ft s of 108th St, demand 10,000

KARL, Joseph, and wife to Furman V. Gaines and another; 137th St, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 1,250

KATZENBERG, Ida, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,315 Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

KEARY, Patrick J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Webster Av, n e corner of 184th St, 226x193.5 to w s Park Av, 40.6 to 184th St x182.5; Webster Av, n w corner of 184th St; 184th St, w s, 94.4 n from s s Lot 27 map of Rebecca Bassford and lot adjoining, 1 year 9,500

KENT, Frances F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122d St, 6 West, 5 years 12,500

KENT, Frances F., to Ella C. Earle; 122d St, s s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park Av, 5 years 5,500

LEWIS, Elizabeth, to Isabella S. Hoe; 153d St, s s, 335 ft w of Amsterdam Av, leasehold, 3 years 3,000

LIVINGSTON, Johnston, to Le Grand B. Cannon; 5th Av, e s, 56.9 ft s of 22d St, 3 years 150,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 50,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 50,000

MARRIN, Patrick, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 522 and 524 1st Av, 3 years 15,000

MASON, Benjamin A., to John Webber and another, trustees, &c.; 36 Front St, 1 year 8,000

MAY, Bernhart P., to Frances Kappes, as guardian, &c.; Bay Av, s s, 210 ft w of Main St, City Island, 4 years 2,000

McLEAN, Julia, and others to Elizabeth H. Birss; Elton Av, n w s, 50 ft n e of 155th St, 1 year 5,000

McDERMOTT, Michael M., to Lawrence Drake; Broadway, n w s, Lot 31, map of 240 lots of Twelfth Ward, 3 years .. 1,000

MONSKY, Morris, to Rachel Weinstein; Scammel St, s e corner of Madison St, demand 2,000

MORELL, Frank T., to Elizabeth D. White and another, executors, &c.; 102 Gold St, 3 years 30,000

NEWLAND, David J., to Ida A. Hawley; 323 Bleecker St, 1 year 1,200

OLMS, William, to the D. M. Koehler & Son Company; Riverdale Av, s w corner of River St, 5 years 1,400

PENSEL, Nathan, to Peter Otten; 99 Stanton St, 2 1-3 years 2,500

REILLY, Peter, to John E. Shaw; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 1,155

RILEY, Thomas H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 222 East, 5 years 9,000

RITCHIE, Mary Y. and Andrew, to Alfred H. Tompkins; 169th St, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 8 years 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Samuel, to New Jerey Agency Company; 39 and 39½ Forsyth St; Insulation Lots 33,000

SCHLICKWEIN, Christian, to Christian F. Schaue; 2d Av, w s, 45.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 years 1,600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Minna Fahrenholz; 127th St, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years 2,000

SHARPE, William W., to Elizabeth P. Ingram; 133d St, s s, 50 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 8,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, n s, 255.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, demand 2,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, s s, 255.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 1 year 2,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, s s, 280.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, demand 4,500

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Clarke Pl, n s, 280.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 1 year 1,500

SHEVLIN, Michael, to George Ehret; 526 West 4th St, saloon lease, demand 435

SICKELS, Eleanor L., and Maud Stephens to Union Dime Savings Institution; 131st St, s s, 164.7 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 550

SICKELS, Eleanor L., and another to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c.; Henry St s s, 119.3 ft e of Scammel St, re-recorded, 3 years 14,500

SUYDAM, Mabel, to Edward S. Clark; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 65,000

TAYLOR, Arthur, to Charles E. Appleby; 7th Av, n w corner of 57th St, 1-5 part, 3 years 3,000

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 44th St, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.5, 3 years 240,000

TOELBERG, John, to Caroline Mautte; 902 East 165th St, 3 years 4,250

TREFFURTH, Richard L., to Jonas C. H. Tupper; 732 Broadway, leasehold, installments 5,500

TRUE, Clarence F., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; 83d St, s s, 340 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 35,000

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, and wife to Jessie T. Philips; 42 and 44 West 20th St, ¼ year 10,000

VREELAND, Charles W., and others to the Empire City Savings Bank; Fordham Road, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 1 year.. 5,000

WILDNER, Samuel, to Bertha Tim; Chrystie St, n s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 5 years 18,000

WISE, Leo, to William Vogel; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, ¼ year 20,000

WOLFE, Hezorette B., and others, executors, &c., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 80 and 82 William St, n e corner of Liberty St, — 72.8 ft to Maiden Lane, 1 year. 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, trustees, to Rose T. Mosher ..... Nom.

BENZIGER, Nicholas C., and Louis G., executors, &c., to Bruno S. Benziger. 20,000

CHAPIN, Edwin S., trustee, to Phebe Q. Donnelly, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

DAVIES, Florence, to John B. Calhoun. 4,000

GEORGE, Francis, trustee, to Nathaniel George, trustee ..... Nom.

HENCKEN, William F., to Greater New York Savings Bank, C. and L. 2,000

MANNING, William D., to William H. Hall 1,280

PALEN THOMPSON CORPORATION to Newburt Morton, executor, &c., to Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 222 East, 5 years ..... Nom.

WEAVER, A. K., trustee, &c., to George E. Sterry and others, trustees ..... Nom. 6,500

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Max M. Stern... 1

THOMPSON, Maud B., and Alex R., to Charles F. Bishop 1

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Frederick Stillwell 100

REA, Andrew L., to John L. Thomas.. Valuable consideration

WELLS, Pierson L., to Clark W. Dunlop.. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, s w corner of 104th St, 100x125; Fritz & Perelberg against Pepi Wertheim, owner; Herman & Pepi Wertheim, contractors $3,250

40TH ST, 445 West; Henry P. Robinson against Otto Elterich, owner and contractor 561

97TH ST, 118 and 120 West; A. J. Ellis & Co. against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors.

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; Maxwell & Dempsey against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 1,538

8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; Jacob Fehlinger against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 445

168TH ST, s e corner of Brook Av, 50x90; Joseph Mattoni against Frank Walker, owner; John Meletti, contractor 3,500

8TH ST, 323 East; Caro & Son against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 43

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x94; John Phillips against Wolff Reiss, owner; Sternberg & Halpern, contractors 468

106TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x80; Morris Grossman against Carlo Luckow, owner; Louis Colangelo, contractor 889

WOOSTER ST, 24 and 26; Isaac Moritz against Samuel Eiseman, owner; Charles A. Steuwal, contractor 73

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden, or 183d St, 50x100; William O'Brien against Mary D. Wheeler, owner; Barent M. Fay 380

118TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Oakley & Keating against John Robertson and William Gammile, owners; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 46

11TH ST, 610 to 616 East; George W. Cranwell & Son against Harris Goldberg, owner and contractor 412

140TH ST, Locust Av, s s, St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Allerton-Clarke Company against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor. 1,450

EAST BROADWAY, 54 and 56; Henry Kurth against B. Ratkowsky, owner and contractor 378

13TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Mattie Ligouri against Arthur McQuade, owner; Diehl & Weigand, contractors 100

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 69th St, —x—; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on the New York Realty Company, to Suzette Tuck 186

9TH ST, 7 East; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Sturgis & Hill and another to Suzette Tuck $671

56TH ST, 8 East; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on William M. Aitken to Suzette Tuck 1,295

59TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, —x—; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Alfred Beinhauer, to Suzette Tuck 450

117TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Robertson & Gammie, to Suzette Tuck... 275

131ST ST, s s, between Lenox and 5th Av; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Charles H. Brown, to Suzette Tuck 145

155TH ST, 533 West; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Young Men's Christian Association, to Suzette Tuck 200

Lis Pendens.

BAYARD ST, 2 and 4; Hyman Gruft against Leopold Hellinger and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorneys, Stern & Singer. 400

WATER ST, 28; William F. Vause against Catherine Dellamore and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. St. John.

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.5; John C. Barr against John H. Burchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x100; Kate Newschaffer and another against Raymond Vingiplora, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Menken Bros.

MADISON AV, w s, 52.10 ft n of Samuel St, 52.10x60.2x irregular; John B. Callard against Ellen M. Chambers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Kuhn.

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x 100.11; Della Metzger and others, executors, &c., against Arthur E. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. V. Arnold.

57TH ST, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 40x100.4, two actions; the German Savings Bank against Frederick Krutina and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Schell, Auerbach & Elkus.

167TH ST, s s, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 75x103.3; Frank Boyle and others against Charles M. Velbinger and others, (foreclosure of three mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

163D ST, 463 West; Annie W. Palmer against Marie Friedel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

135TH ST, 4 West; Herman Strauss against Emil Haas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 19, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, Cranford property, Bronx; Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c., against James D. Burton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.50
Hops, dressed, 100 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¾@63¼c; No. 2 red, 66¾@67¼c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 2 yellow, 30¼@34c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 37½@ 44c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $8.10@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@5.25; dry, salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½. Sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; long contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures did not exhibit any special feature of interest. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points, and, while there were occasional periods of steadiness, the general trend was downward under almost total absence of speculative support. Finding the market in a somewhat heavy condition, timid holders unloaded shortly after the call, thereby adding to the depression. Room bulls for a time at the start offered feeble support, but later became indifferent. The English cables were disappointing as a whole, but were counteracted in effect by light receipts and reiterations from the South of pronounced firmness in spot markets. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 7-16c; Mobile, 7⅝c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7⅜c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Memphis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.35@7.36
January	7.48	7.49	7.42	7.42@7.43
February	7.51	7.51	7.45	7.44@7.45
March	7.54	7.54	7.47	7.47@7.48
April	7.53	7.59	7.48

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Bender, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENDER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENDER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM G. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUIS A. FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Weltha M. Reynaud, Edward A. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Benedict, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n15-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 16th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York je14-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

THE DEAF CURED FREE

next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against MARY L. McGILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

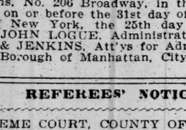
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in Riverdale, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby intended to be described on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue at a point thirty-three feet northerly of the north line of land now, or late, of William H. Appleton, and on the northerly line of South Avenue; and running thence along the westerly line of Palisade Avenue and north seventeen degrees east four hundred and fifty-six feet to the corner of land now, or late, of Albert G. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land at right angles to Palisade Avenue, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley, thence along the easterly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees west one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east, one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from said Appleton's land, south sixty-three degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and three hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part, of, in, and to the streets, avenues, and alleys adjoining said premises to the centre line thereof, and also the right and privilege of passing over and through said alley above mentioned in common with the other owners of land adjacent thereto.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,991.91, with interest from the 2d day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $322.23, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $475 and interest.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
d5-2aw3wT&F&D26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYERS, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharp, late of Sharpsville, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

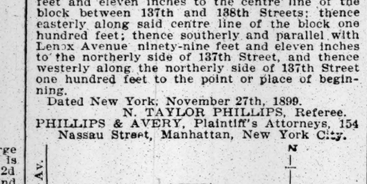
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Land late of Bogardus, deceased.

The approximate total amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $84,529.27, with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $390.43, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the water rent for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein; such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.
d6-2aw3wW&S&d27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM G. CRANE, plaintiff, against HENRY M. TOSTEVIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

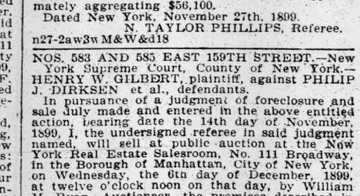
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Broome Street.

Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,855.52-100, with interest thereon from 13th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $305.28-100, with interest from November 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,823.51-100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $54,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1899, at five per cent.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. — EAST 94TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MICHAEL M. KESHIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 11th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

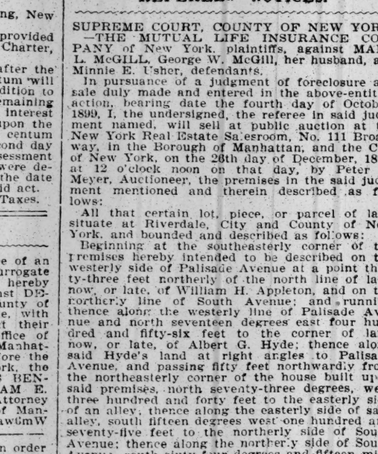
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, forty-nine feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1899.

EDWIN BALDWIN,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,790.89, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $200.91.

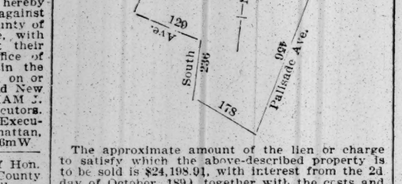
EDWIN BALDWIN,
Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n20-2aw3wM&W&d11

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM T. HOOKEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those four certain lots of land situated on the northerly side of 137th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 137th Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 137th and 138th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 137th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of 137th Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.
PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the same is to be sold, together with costs and allowances, is $4,637.40 and interest, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and water rates is $595.28 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to mortgages and accrued interest to date of sale, approximately aggregating $56,100.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.
n27-2aw3wM&W&d18

NOS. 583 AND 585 EAST 159TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against PHILIP J. DIRKSEN et al., defendants.

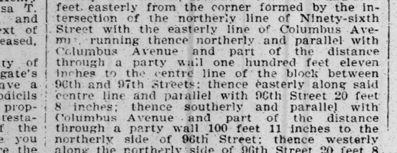
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 159th Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said 159th Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with 159th Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of 159th Street, and thence easterly along said side of 159th Street fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
d6-2aw3wW&F&d27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

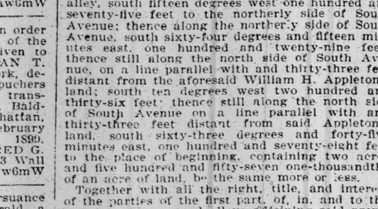
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street; running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, sixteen feet nine inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,169 Park Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $403.53-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $245 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

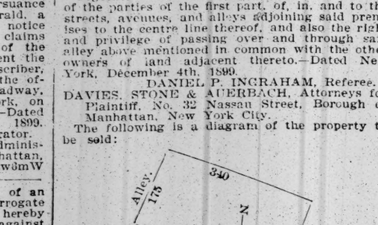
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant one hundred and seventeen feet five and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street; running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, sixteen feet nine inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 21, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $405.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

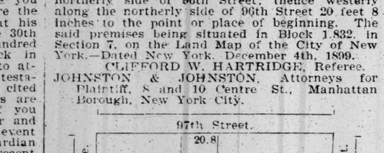
507 WEST 27TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against LAURIDS C. SORENSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 18th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches in the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 507 West 27th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,704.25, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $291.07, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $793.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages for $23,000, with interest thereon from July 22, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS B. WATSON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. JACKSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

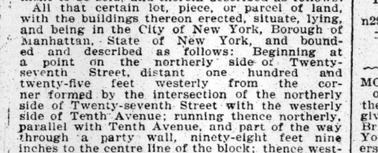
All those certain lots of land known and distinguished as Lots Numbers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1896, entitled "Map of Cebrie Park, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, 9 Chambers Street, New York, August 17th, 1896."

Dated New York November 25th, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ARNOW & CAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, New York, Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:

Washington Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $901.51, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.75-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $28 44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 25th day of November, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
n29-2aw3wW&F&dec21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

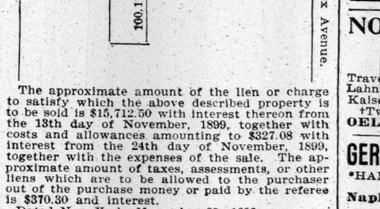
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue; running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.08 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.30 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.
n29-2aw3wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPO

Silks.

15,000 yards Printed Foulards,—24 inches wide,—medium shades, black and white, or colored figures on white grounds, 55 cents per yard;
Former price $1.00.

Lengths, suitable for separate waists or skirts, of various colored and black novelty silks.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ostrich Feather Boas.

GRAY.
45 inches long, - $9.25.
54 inches long, - $11.25;
Value $13.50.

BLACK.
45 inches long, - - $7.75.
54 inches long, - $8.75;
Value $11.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silk Lined Overcoats,

cut and made on the lines of the costliest made to order coats.

Kerseys, $24.
Meltons & Soft Cheviots, $25.
Elysians, Kerseys and Soft Cheviots, $30.
Montagnacs & Soft Cheviots, $35.
Carr's Meltons, $40.
Kerseys and Vicunas, $40.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

The slightest rubbing shows on a very fine rough overcoat; so when it comes to a daily battle with the sharp edges of life, the old standby, kersey, steps into the breach, best fitted to bear the brunt — a good brushing removes all trace of the encounter.

A smooth closely woven fabric, with a glossy finish; in blue, black, brown, Oxford.

All the other good kinds, rough or smooth; $15 to $55.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Registered Trade Mark.

For Holiday Gifts

Table Cloths and Napkins

Put up in Boxes bearing the Seal of

"The Linen Store."

The most notable productions in design and workmanship of Irish, Scotch, Barnsley, Flemish, French, German and Austrian manufacturers. Cloths to suit any table. We quote for a popular size. Cloth, 2x2½ yards, with 1 doz. Dinner Napkins to match, at $4.75, 5.75, 6.75, 7.75, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.50 and upwards.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

FURS.

SCARFS.
Alaska Sable,—8 tails, $5.00 to $10.00

Mink,—8 tails, $10.50 to $15.00

Blue Lynx,—full close fur with cluster of 8 tails, $18.00

Sable Fox,—with head and brush, $11.00 to $18.00

COLLARETTES.
Electric Seal with Sable collar and tails, $8.00 to $20.00

Various furs with high storm collars, $8.00 to $45.00

COATS.
Near Seal,—box front, storm collar, $42.50 to $45.00

Near Seal,—with Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, or Stone Marten collar, $55.00

MUFFS.
Alaska Sable . $7.50 to $10
Persian Lamb . $9.00 " $15

THIS SALE INCLUDES THE PURCHASE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK; AND THE PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD LESS THAN WHOLESALE FIGURES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

What Christmas Bells Say.

Just as Whittington heard the bells of London, we can hear the coming Christmas chimes saying:

"Give, give!—give to please!
—give to please for years to come!"

You cannot help obeying, if you choose gifts here. For instance, an Oriental Rug pleases any one who has a room he calls his own, and our furniture gathers fascination and richness, as a rock gathers lichens. Moreover, by beauty of design and workmanship, it is invested with a charm far more subtle and intimate than any other form of art, because no other is so closely connected with one's daily life.

Every style to suit every taste, at only factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EARL & WILSON'S

Trade E. & W. Mark

Dress Shirts

Are the Best.
PERFECT
in every detail.
CORRECT IN FIT.

Sale of Dress Lengths.
To-day, December 6th.

IN THE BASEMENT.

500 Dress Patterns, all wool Venetian Twill,—dark colors, $3.00 each.

800 Dress Patterns,—Rough Cheviots in mixtures of Gray, Brown, Olive, Blue and Garnet, $3.25 each.

1,000 Dress Patterns,—imported silk and wool Plaids, $3.50 each.

Dress Patterns,—fine wool, Melton Mixed Cloth, — 54 inches wide. $4.50 each.

Waist Lengths,—corded silk and wool Plaids in Scotch and other bright color combinations, $1.00 per waist length.

Dress Patterns of Cheviot, Serge, Henrietta, Drap d'Eté, Homespun, Camel's Hair, striped, checked and fine novelty materials,—the remainder of this season's stock, 50, 75, 95 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS.
1,000 Men's 28-inch and Women's 26-inch.

Made of pure twill silk, with paragon frame and steel rod. 28 inch are all Black. The 26 inch are Black, Navy, Garnet and Myrtle.

Handles:—Sterling silver,—silver mounted horns and ivories, and finest selected English furze and boxwood.

Prince of Wales, Opera and Princess shapes with wide hand loop and tassel and silver monogram plate, $1.95 Each;
Value $3.00 and $3.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Handkerchiefs

For Men and Women.

Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, half dozen in box,
25c., 35c., 50c. Each.
$1.45, $2.00, $2.95 Box.

All linen, plain hemstitched, all-width hem,
12½c. to $1.00 Each.

Women's Embroidered Hemstitched, scalloped, and Lace trimmed Handkerchiefs,
25c. Each up.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, half dozen in box,
75c.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Book News. | *Book News.*

O'Neill's.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The largest and best selected stock of the new Holiday Books in New York —Books for the young, Books for the old.

Books of Fiction, Poetry, Travel, Biography, History, Religious Books, Cook Books, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Bibles, Hymnals, Prayer Books, etc.

A Few Popular Books and Their Prices:

Vanity Fair, Becky Sharp Edition	1.88	Mr. Dooley in the Heart of His Countrymen	88c
Modern Daughters, by Alexander Black.	1.88	The Orange Girl, by W. Besant	1.08
The Grandissimes, by G. W. Cable	4.98	The Land of the Long Night, by Du Chaillu	1.44
More Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland	2.25	The Black Wolf's Breed by H Dickson	1.08
Cupid and the Foot Lights, by James L. Ford	1.08	The Fowler, by B. Harraden	1.08
The Square Book of Animals	1.08	That Fortune, by Charles D Warner	1.08
The Education of Mr. Pipp, by C. D. Gibson	3.61	Old Chester Tales, by M. Deland	1.08
The Letters of Robert L. Stevenson, 2 vols.	4.75	The Market Place, by H. Frederic	1.08
Hugh Wynne, 2 volumes, illustrated	3.61	Prisoners of Hope, by M. Johnston	1.08
The Golden Ages, by Graham	1.88	Red Pottage, by M Cholmondeley	1.08
Among English Hedgerows, by Clifton Johnson	1.85	The Many Sided Franklin, by Ford	2.25
When Knighthood Was in Flower	95c	Oom Paul's People	1.08
		The Martyrdom of an Empress	1.88
		The King's Mirror, by Hope.	1.08

Some Very Special Bargains for This Week's Selling!

Drawings by Granville Smith. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	A Garrison Tangle, by Capt. King Publisher's price 1.25	48c
Drawings by Hulstrup. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	Trumpeter Fred, by Capt. King Publisher's price 1.25	48c
Drawings by Johnson. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	The Hill of Pains, by Parker. Publisher's price 50c.	18c
Lest We Forget—selected Art Centres from Truth. Publisher's price 5.00	2.98	In His Steps, by Sheldon. Publisher's price 50c	25c
An Army Wife, by Capt. King. Publisher's price 1.25	48c	The Little Minister. Publisher's price 75c.	35c
Fort Frayne, by Capt. King. Publisher's price 1.25	48c	Cheap Book Stories. Publisher's price 1.25	35c
		Catalogue of all the new Holiday Books upon application	

Special Attention and Liberal Discount Given to the Clergy and Sunday School Committees
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

A Great Tonic.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

TUNNELS AGAINST BRIDGES

Advocates of the Latter Control the Board of Estimate.

MR. COLER PROTESTS IN VAIN

The Controller Argues on Grounds of Economy and Utility, but the Mayor Has the Votes.

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler had a lively tilt at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday over a suggestion made by the Controller to delay action in issuing bonds for the two proposed bridges over the East River until the question of the advisability of constructing tunnels in lieu of bridges could be thoroughly investigated and discussed. The Mayor opposed the Controller's suggestion and impugned Mr. Coler's motives, and succeeded finally in having the pending bond issue passed. It was immediately sent to the Council, where, after Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, had said, "The Mayor wants this put through to-day," it was adopted.

Mr. Coler has all along favored the construction of tunnels on the grounds of economy and better service. He had discussed the matter with the Mayor, and the latter, realizing that the Controller would have expert opinions on the subject to back up his argument, determined to be reinforced in a similar way. So he sent to Chief Engineer Probasco of the Department of Bridges, C. C. Martin, chief engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, and Chief Engineer Buck of the new East River Bridge, ordering them to prepare reports on the tunnel scheme. Consequently, when the subject was taken up by the Board of Estimate yesterday, both sides were prepared for the fray.

The matter came up on the introduction of a resolution authorizing a bond issue of $1,000,000 for the preliminary work on the proposed Manhattan-Brooklyn Bridge and another of the same amount for the projected Manhattan-Queens Bridge. When this resolution was read, Mr. Coler submitted a report, in which he urged delay for two reasons, which he set forth as follows: "First, because the application is premature and no real saving of time can be gained by acting thereon at this meeting; and, second, because I believe that a much speedier, better, more economical, and more efficacious method exists for solving the problem of intercommunication between the several boroughs of the city than by the building of these bridges." In speaking of the advantages of tunnel building over bridge building Mr. Coler said:

"The general public is, I believe, wholly uninformed as to the extent to which the former has supplanted the latter in England as a means of crossing navigable streams. Only the few who have actually traveled in the tunnels under the Thames and the Mersey realize the enormous advantages of this means of transportation.

AN EXAMPLE NEAR HOME.

"To cite an example nearer home, however, it will doubtless surprise most people to learn that the tunnel under the East River, constructed by the East River Gas Company, is ten and a half feet in diameter, which is four inches more than that of the City and South London tunnel now in daily use for transportation purposes in the City of London. The East River Gas Tunnel, besides holding the large mains of that company, contains a railroad track regularly used by freight cars. This tunnel could be duplicated to-day for considerably less than $500,000, or, say, between $800,000 and $900,000 for two such tunnels, one for east-bound and one for west-bound trains.

"The Long Island Railroad Company has recently made application for permission to construct at its own expense, for general railway purposes, a tunnel under the East River. Owing to its great length, especially in the Borough of Brooklyn, a comparison cannot fairly be made between its cost and the cost of either tunnels or bridges which merely serve to connect the river fronts of the two boroughs. Nevertheless, the cost of this tunnel throughout its entire length will only be between five and six millions of dollars. This is about one-third of the cost of one of the proposed bridges.

"Tunnels can be constructed much quicker than bridges. In the actual work of constructing the East River gas tunnel it was found possible to advance 100 feet per week. At this rate, working from both ends, it would be possible to construct one mile of tunnel in six months, and it seems reasonably certain that a tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn or Manhattan and Queens could be ready for operation within two years from the letting of the contract.

"Bridges over the East River at a height of 155 or 160 feet require long approaches, for which enormously expensive pieces of private property must be acquired by purchase or by condemnation proceedings. Tunnels can be constructed wholly within the lines of city streets, and interfere scarcely at all with vested property rights.

ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVEL.

"The greatest advantage of tunnels over bridges, however, is, in my judgment, yet to be stated. Tunnels can be constructed in practically any locality, and can therefore be planned to run to and from such points as will best serve the natural tide of travel. Bridges, on the contrary, must be constructed at the arbitrary locations necessitated by the topography of the city and the configuration of the river. It is at least an open question whether the new bridge planned between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn will accommodate travel to and from the most necessary points. It will doubtless serve to relieve the pressure on the old Brooklyn Bridge, but to some extent its purposes and results will duplicate those of that structure. The needs of the most rapidly growing district in Kings County—South Brooklyn—will not be met at all.

"In offering these remarks it is far from my intention to criticise the action of the Bridge Department, which, I understand, could scarcely have acted otherwise than it has in the preparation of these plans, since a bridge to relieve South Brooklyn was, in view of the engineering and financial difficulties, a practical impossibility. A tunnel to the South Brooklyn district, however, is entirely feasible.

"If this $30,000,000 were to be spent in tunnels, from four to six times as many passengers could be carried as the two proposed bridges would accommodate, the tunnels would be ready for use long before the bridges, the people would be carried to and from the places where and whence they wanted to go, and not deposited in inaccessible localities, and the present congested condition of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn would be relieved. In all probability much less than $30,000,000 would accomplish this result. But if, on the other hand, this $30,000,000, being the last dollars that the city now has to spend for any purpose, be largely wasted on two bridges, which admittedly will not satisfy the demands of the people of Brooklyn, the Treasury will be exhausted and the city rendered helpless to afford any further improvement in transit facilities."

REPORTS OF THE ENGINEERS.

Mr. Coler then offered a resolution calling upon the Board of Public Improvements to investigate the relative merits of bridges and tunnels and their comparative cost, and to report to the Board of Estimate within thirty days.

In connection with his own report the Controller submitted reports made to him by William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Jacobs & Davies, who built the tunnel under the East River used by the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The latter firm declared that a double-track tunnel to carry the same number of passengers as could be carried on the Manhattan-Queens Bridge could be constructed for $1,900,000, whereas that bridge will cost $13,000,000, and another tunnel, to cost $2,250,000, could take the place of the Manhattan-Brooklyn Bridge, which will cost $15,000,000. They suggested, in place of both bridges, four east and west tunnels, as follows:

1. From West Street, along and below Canal, Sullivan, and Grand Streets, to and below the East River to Kent Avenue and under that Street to Flushing Avenue, near Wallabout Market. This line would be three and one-half miles long and cost $7,750,000, complete with stations.

2. Crossing Fourteenth Street from the North River to and under the East River to and under North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, with terminus at Union Avenue, a total length of three and one-half miles, and cost $4,850,000.

3. Crossing from west to east on Fifty-seventh Street and under Blackwell's Island and streets of Long Island City to a point of connection at Jackson Avenue with surface and Long Island Railroad lines. Distance, three miles; cost, $4,700,000.

4. From Eleventh Avenue, under Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, under the Harlem River and Randall's Island, Sunken Meadow, and East River to Astoria, so as to connect with surface lines to be built on old Bowery Road. Distance, 3½ miles; cost, $5,250,000.

All of these tunnels, as suggested by Jacobs & Davis, would have street connections at necessary points. They also pointed out the advantages the construction of these tunnels would present in connection with the rapid transit system.

Mr. Parsons, in his report, said that tunnels would be more economical in cost of construction and in cost of maintenance than bridges. Tunnels, he pointed out, would require no purchase of expensive land for approaches, and would thus avoid the withdrawal of valuable real estate from taxation.

When these reports had been read, the Mayor called for a report from Chief Engineer Martin, who said that the construction of tunnels would entail a great expense for approaches; the stations would be 100 feet under ground and would require the construction of elevators, which would make necessary the destruction of costly buildings. Mr. Buck's report, which was also in favor of bridges, was to the effect that subaqueous tunnels would be expensive experiments and that they would be damp and practically inaccessible to team traffic and could be useful only to railroads on Long Island.

THE MAYOR ATTACKS MR. COLER.

"About a year ago," said the Mayor, "this board by unanimous vote committed itself to the building of these two bridges, and that included the vote of the Controller, the only elective officer on this board from the Borough of Brooklyn, and we certainly thought his vote was sincere. If he desires to retrace his steps and walk backward, there is nothing here to show why we should do so. We should carry out our pledges that we made to the people, and this board stands committed to the building of these two bridges and to the construction of underground rapid transit in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and has no right to retrace its steps."

"When this board adopts a resolution it should be known to the people of New York that it means it and it is going to stand by it, regardless of any outside influence. These tunnels are only to accommodate the railroads, and if the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are opposed to the building of these bridges and want the tunnels, let them build them. We appropriated $50,000 a year ago for the preliminary expenses of those bridges. I didn't go to the Long Island Railroad Company for my information."

"I am very anxious to have this matter of intercommunication among the boroughs settled," said the Controller, "and I think the tunnel scheme is the best."

"Why not have both bridge and tunnels?" President Guggenheimer inquired.

"If we had the money it would be all right," the Controller replied.

"Why don't the Long Island Railroad build its own tunnel?" Mr. Guggenheimer asked.

"It never will if the city can be induced to build it," the Mayor answered.

"There's no use making these appropriations now," Mr. Coler suggested. "The War Department has first to approve the plans."

"Oh! I suppose you'll go to Washington now and get the War Department to disapprove the plans," the Mayor said.

The Controller paid no attention to this thrust. Mr. Coler's resolution was defeated, and the bond resolutions were adopted by a vote of 4 to 1 in each case.

TAX ON RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

Board of Estimate Raises the Rates Fixed by the Municipal Assembly.

The Board of Estimate yesterday fixed the compensation to be paid by the Metropolitan Street Railway and Third Avenue Railroad Companies for the franchises to be granted to the King's Bridge Railway and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad. According to the resolution fixing this compensation, the companies must pay to the city annually 4 per cent. of the gross receipts of the two lines for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the second five years, 8 per cent. for the third five years, and 10 per cent. for the remaining years of operation. The resolutions granting the franchises on these terms now go to the Municipal Assembly for concurrence.

When the applications for the franchises were made to the Municipal Assembly last Summer, that body recommended that the minimum rate of 3 per cent. of the gross earnings for the first five years and 5 per cent. for the remainder of the term be adopted as the compensation of the city. The proposed franchises are for twenty-five years, at the end of which time they are to be reappraised. A second term of twenty-five years under the new valuation is permitted, and then the franchises revert to the city.

Edward Lauterbach appeared yesterday for the railroad companies. He said that the compensation demanded was too great, and that if enforced it might prevent the construction of the roads.

"Didn't you bid 38 per cent. for this franchise once?" asked the Controller, referring to the franchise asked for by the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

"Yes," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but there was no intention of paying it. The Metropolitan bid more than we did."

"The Third Avenue doesn't pay the city anything now, does it?" the Controller inquired.

"No," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but we have an iniquitous franchise tax, and we can't tell what we'll have to pay."

The companies have divided the territory between them. Their cars will run on the same tracks on upper Broadway, but the Metropolitan will go only to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, while the Third Avenue will go to Yonkers, and must transfer to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue cars down town for one fare.

MAY BID FOR TUNNEL ROAD.

The National Street Railway Construction Company Is Making Examinations and Estimates.

It was announced yesterday that a bid for the construction and operation of the underground rapid transit railroad probably will be submitted by the National Street Railroad Construction Company, a corporation organized some time ago with that special object in view. The corporation has now a capital stock of only $5,000, but has the privilege of increasing it should it be decided to enter the competition for the tunnel railroad contest.

H. M. Littell, who has an office in the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. and has been employed by that house as an expert in railroad matters, is the representative of the capitalists who are behind the National Street Railway Construction Company. He has had large experience in street railway construction and operation, having been connected at various times with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and railway companies in Louisville and New Orleans. He declined yesterday to disclose the names of his principals. In regard to their plans he said:

"We have been anxious to avoid the publication of anything about the company's intentions. However, I may say that certain men of wealth who are behind the company have asked me to take charge of the matter of fully investigating the question of making a bid for the construction of the tunnel. We now have engineers at work making examinations and estimates, and it is not unlikely that we shall make a bid."

One of the men interested in the company is James P. McQuaide, Treasurer of the National Conduit and Cable Company of this city. This company manufactures electric cables such as would be used in the transmission of the current for the operation of the underground trains, and Mr. McQuaide has been figuring on the cost of this feature of the equipment of the tunnel.

From the fact of Mr. Littell's association with J. & W. Seligman & Co. it was surmised in some quarters that the banking house would furnish the financial support for the proposed bid. This was denied yesterday on the authority of the house.

HID HER MONEY WHILE ASLEEP.

Mrs. Mary Coleman of 512 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, asked Chief of Police Murphy last Sunday to find a one-thousand-dollar gold certificate she had lost. It was part of her late husband's life insurance policy of $1,900, which had been paid to her on Saturday. Only the certificate had disappeared from a bureau drawer, in which all the money had been placed.

Detective Doyle, after making a profitless search, said to Mrs. Coleman:

"I think you have risen in your sleep, taken the note from the bureau, and hidden it somewhere else. Try to-night if you can't dream where you put it."

Mrs. Coleman again called on Chief Murphy yesterday.

"I did as Mr. Doyle told me," she said. "I went to sleep thinking of the note. I dreamed that I had put it under a corner of the carpet in the front room, and there I found it this morning."

Thanking the Chief for his congratulations, Mrs. Coleman left the station to carry out his suggestion to put the money in a savings bank.

TROPHY FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH.

A handsome bronze trophy was presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night by Edward Kemp. Preliminary to the presentation the regiment was reviewed by Brig Gen. George Moore Smith. Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who saw service in the Philippines, was on Gen. Moore's staff.

The trophy is a bronze group and about 3 feet in height. It is called "Defense of the Flag." Mr. Kemp presented many trophies to the Seventh Regiment after its return from the civil war, but as it did not go to the front in the Spanish war he transferred his affection to the Sixty-ninth.

During the evening Lieut. Col. John L. Donovan of the regular army, and a former officer of the Sixty-ninth, entered the armory. He was wounded in the Philippines, and walks with the aid of crutches. His appearance was the signal for a tremendous demonstration on the part of the regiment and the great crowd of spectators.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ARMY SURGEONS SEEK RELIEF.

Acting Assistants Organize for Bettering Their Contracts.

At a meeting of active and retired Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army, held in the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday for the purpose of formulating a plan to obtain from the Government certain privileges and payments claimed to be due them, a permanent organization was formed under the title of The Association of the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army in the Spanish War. Dr. Arzel Ames of Massachusetts, who led the movement, was elected President. The other officers chosen are: Vice Presidents —Drs. Timothy Leary, A. R. Jarrett, and T. B. Buffons; Secretary—Dr. J. P. Warbosse; Historian—Dr. W. S. Terriberry; Treasurer—Dr. Charles H. Brewer.

The relief to be sought at the present session of Congress is to give to each the assimilated rank, pay, and emolument of a First Lieutenant, (staff;) full payment for properly granted leaves of absence; commutation of quarters when Government quarters are not found; mileage and travel pay; same rights and eligibility to pensions and to land and other emoluments that attach to Assistant Surgeons of the United States regular or volunteer army; same allowance of extra pay that was given to officers and men of the United States volunteers in the late war, and preference for appointment over those who have not had previous service in the Medical Corps of the army and navy, and the Marine Hospital Corps of the United States.

The association is also intended to be a social and patriotic league to keep alive the memory of the conspicuous services rendered by volunteer medical men in the war against Spain. The present complaints are due to the contracts under which the Acting Assistant Surgeons went into the army.

When the time came to draw pay it was announced by the Treasury officials that the salaries of Acting Assistant Surgeons were affected only by the act of Congress that provided for them the amount of $150 per month; that they were not entitled to extra pay provided by Congress for volunteer officers and enlisted men because they were attached to no regular regiments. It appeared after the war that these officers were neither regulars nor volunteers, and the contracts and subsidiary agreements with the Surgeon General's department were practically annulled.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
57th St. and 7th Ave.
Marvelous Exhibition, Wonderful Demonstration, Illustrated Lecture, Deaf Cured Free
Friday, December 8, 1899, Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8.
Admission Free.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra — Wed. aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Egmont"; DVORAK, Concerto for violoncello; BERLIOZ, three movements from "Romeo and Juliet"; LISZT, Rhapsody No. 1 in F. Soloists: **Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER.**
Mr. Gericke — Thurs. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8:15. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Overture to the Legend of "The Fair Melusina," Op. 32; LOEFFLER, Concerto for violin; "Nights in the Ukrain," (first time;) R. STRAUSS, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Op. 28; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 36. Soloist, **Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL.**
Schroeder Kneisel — Tickets $1.50 to 10c. Now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
Two Concerts—Dec. 21 and March 15.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Works by BEETHOVEN, CORNELIUS, BRAHMS, &
Subscription tickets now on sale at
SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15
TO-DAY, 2. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
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Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

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SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the public daily except Mondays.
HOCKEY MATCH
FRIDAY, DEC. 8TH, at 8:15 P. M.
N. Y. Athletic Club vs. Columbia University.
Admission 50 cents. Skates free.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's **FIDELIO** followed by **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.**
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Adm. 25c.
Nxt wk, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD.**
FAREWELL WEEK. **CYRANO DE BERGERAC**
Week of Dec. 11, **BEAU BRUMMELL** Seats Ready To-morrow.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFT., Dec. 7, at 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Reserved seats, $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
To-Night at 8:15. Second Pianoforte Recital by **MR. ARTHUR WHITING**
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. MRS. **KENDAL** *.* MATINEE TO-DAY. Regular Mat. Sat.
In Their London Success, **The Elder Miss Blossom.**

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenirs.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play. **Sherlock Holmes**

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last 4 nights. Mats. To-day & Sat. Ev'gs, 8:30. **MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.** Mats., 2:15. Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels."

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. To-day & Sat. Mats. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. **MARIE TAVARY.** Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FORREST & WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. **EZRA KENDALL,** 15, 25, 50c. **HALL & STALEY.** Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Frid., Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Overture, "Freischuetz"—Weber; Concerto for Piano, D flat maj.—Liszt. Mr. MARK HAMBOURG; Symphonic "Prologue," "William Ratcliff," conducted by the composer, F. VAN DER STUCKEN; Symphony A minor, Mendelssohn. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

CARNEGIE HALL. 27th Season. 1899—1900.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Fri. aft., Dec. 29, at 2, and Sat. Evg., Dec. 30, at 8
"THE MESSIAH."
Thursday Evening, April 5, at 8
"BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR."
Subscription Sale now open at box office.

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CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2
Souv. Nt. Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH THRONGED WEEK! **ALICE NIELSEN** OPERA COMPANY in **The Singing Girl!**

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Whirl-I-Gig & Last night of **The Other Way.**
To-morrow Eve., (Dec. 7.) First Production of **BARBARA FIDGETY.**

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A TERRIFIC HIT.
Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in **Hoddy Dotty**

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

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ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
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The Great Rural Drama, **"WAY DOWN EAST"**
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

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NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

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MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Biggest hit of all.

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42d St. B'wy-7th Av. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
The great hit, **HOFGUNST** (at Court.)

Harlem Opera House. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. Evs. 8:15 Matinée Sat. 2:15

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
TH. 3 WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

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